THE GENOGRAPHIC PROJECT

# MIGRATION ROUTES: SAM WOODLEY

©2006 National Geographic Society. All rights reserved

Haplogroup R1b, M343 (Subclade R1b1a2, M269)

0 500 2000 KILOMETERS

0 500 2000 STATUTE MILES

Learn more online at www.nationalgeographic.com/genographic

THE WAITT FAMILY FOUNDATION.

Global field science supported by the Waitt Family Foundation

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC™ IBM

A research partnership of National Geographic and IBM

# My Presidential Cousins

Descending from the Braswell line of my family tree:
Lyndon Baines Johnson

Descending from the Hussey line of my family tree:
Ulysses S. Grant
Grover Cleveland

Descending from the Perkins line of my family tree:
Millard Fillmore
Calvin Coolidge, Jr.
Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Richard Milhous Nixon

**All of My Presidential Cousins:**
George Washington
John Adams*
Thomas Jefferson
James Madison
James Monroe
John Quincy Adams*
William Henry Harrison
Zachary Taylor*
Millard Fillmore
Franklin Pierce
Ulysses S. Grant*
Rutherford B. Hayes
James A. Garfield*
Grover Cleveland
Benjamin Harrison
Theodore Roosevelt
William Howard Taft
Calvin Coolidge
Herbert Hoover
Franklin D. Roosevelt*
Lyndon B. Johnson
Richard M. Nixon
Gerald Ford
George Bush*
George W. Bush*

*descendants of Mayflower passengers*

---

**Share this:** Twitter Facebook

---

**Like this:** Like Be the first to like this.

ancestry.com

sam woodley family tree

**sam woodley**
**B:** 1948 Dekalb, Georgia, USA
**M:**
**D:**

**samuel francis woodley**
**B:** abt 1926 washington, n.c.
**M:**
**D:** 01 Mar 1970 Dekalb, Georgia, USA

**eager woodley**
**B:** 1900
**M:**
**D:**

**daniel woodley**
**B:** 1860 crestwell n.c.
**M:**
**D:**

**eli woodley**
**B:** 1820 crestwell n.c.
**D:**

**harriet spruill**
**B:** n.c.
**D:**

**sara gallop**
**B:** 1860 creswell n.c.
**M:**
**D:**

**joshua gallop**
**B:** 1819 tyrell co. n.c.
**D:**

**teresa spruill**
**B:**
**D:**

**alice smith**
**B:** 1905
**M:**
**D:**

**augustua conclin smith**
**B:**
**M:**
**D:**

**alice mann**
**B:**
**M:**
**D:**

**lois johnson**
**B:** 1925 decatur, ga.
**M:**
**D:**

**christopher johnson**
**B:** 1895 decatur, ga
**M:**
**D:** 1955

**chris johnson**
**B:**
**M:**
**D:** jan 28 1863 Mississippi, USA

**eliz turner**
**B:**
**M:**
**D:**

**nathen turner**
**B:** abt 1820 Georgia
**D:**

**amanda s.**
**B:** 1824
**D:**

**eunice cleveland**
**B:** 1891 luvale,ga.
**M:**
**D:** 1960 Dekalb, Georgia, USA

**thomas cleveland**
**B:** 1847 luvale,ga.
**M:**
**D:** 1925 Dekalb, Georgia, USA

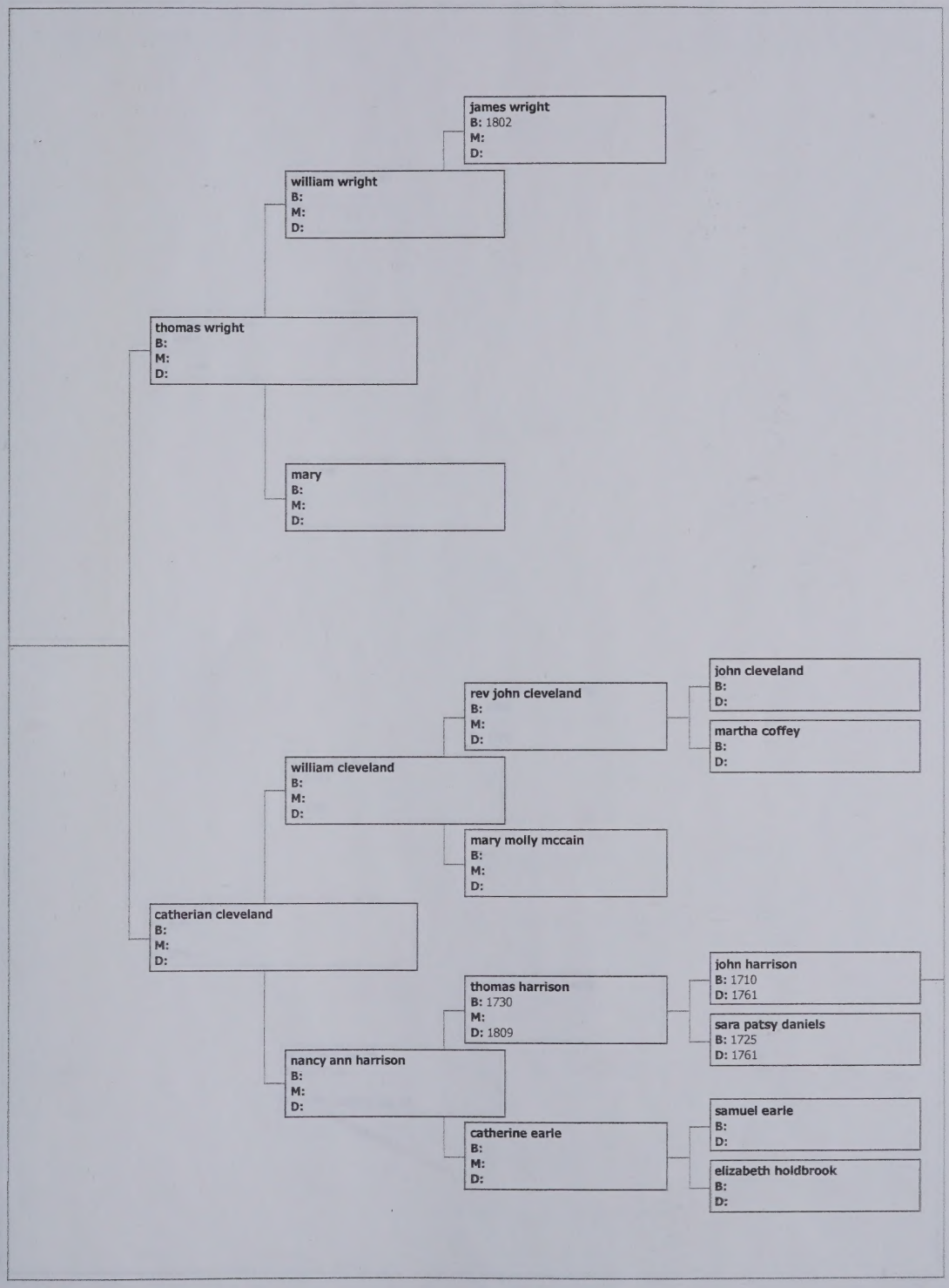
**james monroe cleveland**
**B:**
**D:**

**catherine wright**
**B:** 1796 fair polay s.c.
**D:** 1869 luvail,ga.

**missouri cornelia armour**
**B:** 1856 Georgia, USA
**M:**
**D:** 1919 Dekalb, Georgia, USA

**j.m. armour**
**B:**
**D:**

**elizabeth person**
**B:**
**D:**


james wright
B: 1802
M:
D:
william wright
B:
M:
D:
thomas wright
B:
M:
D:
mary
B:
M:
D:
john cleveland
B:
D:
rev john cleveland
B:
M:
D:
martha coffey
B:
D:
william cleveland
B:
M:
D:
mary molly mccain
B:
M:
D:
catherian cleveland
B:
M:
D:
john harrison
B: 1710
D: 1761
thomas harrison
B: 1730
M:
D: 1809
sara patsy daniels
B: 1725
D: 1761
nancy ann harrison
B:
M:
D:
samuel earle
B:
D:
catherine earle
B:
M:
D:
elizabeth holdbrook
B:
D:

**andrew harrison**
**B:**
**M:**
**D:**

**andrew harrison**
**B:** 1687
**M:**
**D:**

**eleanor**
**B:**
**M:**
**D:**

**capt andrew battaile**
**B:** 1695
**M:**
**D:** 1770

**capt. john battaile**
**B:** 1695
**M:**
**D:** 1770

**elizabeth battaile**
**B:** 1695
**M:**
**D:** 1770

**lawrence smith smith**
**B:**
**M:**
**D:**

**elizabeth smith**
**B:** 1673 VA
**M:**
**D:** 1770 Caroline Co, VA

ancestry.com

johnson Family Tree

**christopher johnson sr.**
**B:**
**M:**
**D:**

**christopher johnson**
**B:**
**M:**
**D:**

**francis**
**B:**
**M:**
**D:**

**christopher columbus johnson**
**B:** panterville,ga.
**M:**
**D:**

**nathien turner**
**B:**
**M:**
**D:**

**elizabeth turner**
**B:**
**M:**
**D:**

**amanda**
**B:** 1824
**M:**
**D:**

**harold johnson**
**B:** abt 1930 panterville, ga.
**M:**
**D:**

**bejermin cleveland**
**B:** 1730 Virginia, USA
**D:**

**james monroe cleveland**
**B:**
**M:**
**D:**

**thomas wright cleveland**
**B:** Franklin County, Georgia, USA
**M:**
**D:**

**thomas wright**
**B:**
**D:**

**chatherian wright**
**B:**
**M:**
**D:**

**catherine cleveland**
**B:**
**D:**

**eunice cleveland**
**B:** 1891 luvall,ga.
**M:**
**D:** 1960 Dekalb, Georgia, USA

**j.m. armor**
**B:**
**M:**
**D:**

**missouri cornelia armor**
**B:** 1856 luvall,ga.
**M:**
**D:** 1919 Dekalb, Georgia, USA

**elizabeth person**
**B:**
**M:**
**D:**

grover wright
B:
M:
D:

gov.b.gen. richard caswell
B:
M:
D:

sara richard caswell
B:
M:
D:

THE GENOGRAPHIC PROJECT

# Certificate of Y-chromosome DNA testing

**In recognition of your participation in the Genographic Project, we hereby certify that**

**belongs to:**

## Haplogroup R1b, M343 (Subclade R1b1a2, M269)

**The designations for all twelve loci examined for this purpose are listed here, along with the Short Tandem Repeats (STRs) outcome for each.**

| 393 | 390 | 19 | 391 | 385a | 385b | 426 | 388 | 439 | 389-1 | 392 | 389-2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 16 |

June 08, 2012

THE WAITT FAMILY FOUNDATION.

Global field science supported by the Waitt Family Foundation

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC™ IBM

A research partnership of National Geographic and IBM

# Haplogroup R1b, M343 (Subclade R1b1a2, M269)

Your Y-chromosome results identify you as a member of **haplogroup *R1b, M343 (Subclade R1b1a2, M269).***

The genetic markers that define your ancestral history reach back roughly 60,000 years to the first common marker of all non-African men, *M168,* and follow your lineage to present day ending with *M343,* the defining marker of Haplogroup *R1b, M343 (Subclade R1b1a2, M269).*

If you look at the map highlighting your ancestors' route, you will see that members of haplogroup *R1b, M343 (Subclade R1b1a2, M269)* carry the following Y-chromosome markers:

***M168*** > *P143* > ***M89*** > *L15* > ***M9*** > ***M45*** > ***M207*** > ***M173*** > ***M343***

*(Less is known about some markers than others. What is known about your journey is reflected below.)*

Today, roughly 70 percent of the men in southern England belong to haplogroup *R1b, M343 (Subclade R1b1a2, M269).* In parts of Spain and Ireland, that number exceeds 90 percent.

What's a haplogroup, and why do geneticists concentrate on the Y chromosome in their search for markers? For that matter, what's a marker?

Each of us carries DNA that is a combination of genes passed from both our mother and father, giving us traits that range from eye color and height to athleticism and disease susceptibility. One exception is the Y chromosome, which is passed directly from father to son, unchanged, from generation to generation.

Unchanged, that is unless a mutation—a random, naturally occurring, usually harmless change—occurs. The mutation, known as a marker, acts as a beacon; it can be mapped through generations because it will be passed down from the man in whom it occurred to his sons, their sons, and every male in his family for thousands of years.

In some instances there may be more than one mutational event that defines a particular branch on the tree. This means that any of these markers can be used to determine your particular haplogroup, since every individual who has one of these markers also has the others.

When geneticists identify such a marker, they try to figure out when it first occurred, and in which geographic region of the world. Each marker is essentially the beginning of a new lineage on the family tree of the human race. Tracking the lineages provides a picture of how small tribes of modern humans in Africa tens of thousands of years ago diversified and spread to populate the world.

A haplogroup is defined by a series of markers that are shared by other men who carry the same random mutations. The markers trace the path your ancestors took as they moved out of Africa. It's difficult to know how many men worldwide belong to any particular haplogroup, or even how many haplogroups there are, because scientists simply don't have enough data yet.

One of the goals of the five-year Genographic Project is to build a large enough database of

anthropological genetic data to answer some of these questions. To achieve this, project team members are traveling to all corners of the world to collect more than 100,000 DNA samples from indigenous populations. In addition, we encourage you to contribute your anonymous results to the project database, helping our geneticists reveal more of the answers to our ancient past.

Keep checking these pages; as more information is received, more may be learned about your own genetic history.

**Your Ancestral Journey: What We Know Now**

***M168:* Your Earliest Ancestor**

Fast Facts

Time of Emergence: Roughly 50,000 years ago

Place of Origin: Africa

Climate: Temporary retreat of Ice Age; Africa moves from drought to warmer temperatures and moister conditions

Estimated Number of *Homo sapiens:* Approximately 10,000

Tools and Skills: Stone tools; earliest evidence of art and advanced conceptual skills

Skeletal and archaeological evidence suggest that anatomically modern humans evolved in Africa around 200,000 years ago, and began moving out of Africa to colonize the rest of the world around 60,000 years ago.

The man who gave rise to the first genetic marker in your lineage probably lived in northeast Africa in the region of the Rift Valley, perhaps in present-day Ethiopia, Kenya, or Tanzania, some 31,000 to 79,000 years ago. Scientists put the most likely date for when he lived at around 50,000 years ago. His descendants became the only lineage to survive outside of Africa, making him the common ancestor of every non-African man living today.

But why would man have first ventured out of the familiar African hunting grounds and into unexplored lands? It is likely that a fluctuation in climate may have provided the impetus for your ancestors' exodus out of Africa.

The African ice age was characterized by drought rather than by cold. It was around 50,000 years ago that the ice sheets of northern Europe began to melt, introducing a period of warmer temperatures and moister climate in Africa. Parts of the inhospitable Sahara briefly became habitable. As the drought-ridden desert changed to a savanna, the animals hunted by your ancestors expanded their range and began moving through the newly emerging green corridor of grasslands. Your nomadic ancestors followed the good weather and the animals they hunted, although the exact route they followed remains to be determined.

In addition to a favorable change in climate, around this same time there was a great leap forward in modern humans' intellectual capacity. Many scientists believe that the emergence of language gave us a huge advantage over other early human species. Improved tools and weapons, the ability to

plan ahead and cooperate with one another, and an increased capacity to exploit resources in ways we hadn't been able to earlier, all allowed modern humans to rapidly migrate to new territories, exploit new resources, and replace other hominids.

***M89:* Moving Through the Middle East**

Fast Facts

Time of Emergence: 45,000 years ago

Place: Northern Africa or the Middle East

Climate: Middle East: Semiarid grass plains

Estimated Number of *Homo sapiens:* Tens of thousands

Tools and Skills: Stone, ivory, wood tools

The next male ancestor in your ancestral lineage is the man who gave rise to *M89,* a marker found in 90 to 95 percent of all non-Africans. This man was born around 45,000 years ago in northern Africa or the Middle East.

The first people to leave Africa likely followed a coastal route that eventually ended in Australia. Your ancestors followed the expanding grasslands and plentiful game to the Middle East and beyond, and were part of the second great wave of migration out of Africa.

Beginning about 40,000 years ago, the climate shifted once again and became colder and more arid. Drought hit Africa and the grasslands reverted to desert, and for the next 20,000 years, the Saharan Gateway was effectively closed. With the desert impassable, your ancestors had two options: remain in the Middle East, or move on. Retreat back to the home continent was not an option.

While many of the descendants of *M89* remained in the Middle East, others continued to follow the great herds of buffalo, antelope, woolly mammoths, and other game through what is now modern-day Iran to the vast steppes of Central Asia.

These semiarid grass-covered plains formed an ancient "superhighway" stretching from eastern France to Korea. Your ancestors, having migrated north out of Africa into the Middle East, then traveled both east and west along this Central Asian superhighway. A smaller group continued moving north from the Middle East to Anatolia and the Balkans, trading familiar grasslands for forests and high country.

***M9:* The Eurasian Clan Spreads Wide and Far**

Fast Facts

Time of Emergence: 40,000 years ago

Place: Iran or southern Central Asia

Estimated Number of *Homo sapiens:* Tens of thousands

Tools and Skills: Upper Paleolithic

Your next ancestor, a man born around 40,000 years ago in Iran or southern Central Asia, gave rise to a genetic marker known as *M9,* which marked a new lineage diverging from the *M89* Middle Eastern Clan. His descendants, of which you are one, spent the next 30,000 years populating much of the planet.

This large lineage, known as the Eurasian Clan, dispersed gradually over thousands of years. Seasoned hunters followed the herds ever eastward, along the vast super highway of Eurasian steppe. Eventually their path was blocked by the massive mountain ranges of south Central Asia—the Hindu Kush, the Tian Shan, and the Himalayas.

The three mountain ranges meet in a region known as the "Pamir Knot," located in present-day Tajikistan. Here the tribes of hunters split into two groups. Some moved north into Central Asia, others moved south into what is now Pakistan and the Indian subcontinent.

These different migration routes through the Pamir Knot region gave rise to separate lineages.

Most people native to the Northern Hemisphere trace their roots to the Eurasian Clan. Nearly all North Americans and East Asians are descended from the man described above, as are most Europeans and many Indians.

***M45:* The Journey Through Central Asia**

Fast Facts

Time of Emergence: 35,000

Place of Origin: Central Asia

Climate: Glaciers expanding over much of Europe

Estimated Number of *Homo sapiens:* Approximately 100,000

Tools and Skills: Upper Paleolithic

The next marker of your genetic heritage, *M45,* arose around 35,000 years ago, in a man born in Central Asia. He was part of the *M9* Eurasian Clan that had moved to the north of the mountainous Hindu Kush and onto the game-rich steppes of present-day Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and southern Siberia.

Although big game was plentiful, the environment on the Eurasian steppes became increasing hostile as the glaciers of the Ice Age began to expand once again. The reduction in rainfall may have induced desertlike conditions on the southern steppes, forcing your ancestors to follow the herds of game north.

To exist in such harsh conditions, they learned to build portable animal-skin shelters and to create weaponry and hunting techniques that would prove successful against the much larger animals they encountered in the colder climates. They compensated for the lack of stone they traditionally used to make weapons by developing smaller points and blades—microliths—that could be mounted to bone

or wood handles and used effectively. Their tool kit also included bone needles for sewing animal-skin clothing that would both keep them warm and allow them the range of movement needed to hunt the reindeer and mammoth that kept them fed.

Your ancestors' resourcefulness and ability to adapt was critical to survival during the last ice age in Siberia, a region where no other hominid species is known to have lived.

The *M45* Central Asian Clan gave rise to many more; the man who was its source is the common ancestor of most Europeans and nearly all Native American men.

***M207:* Leaving Central Asia**

Fast Facts

Time of Emergence: 30,000

Place of Origin: Central Asia

Climate: Glaciers expanding over much of Europe and western Eurasia

Estimated Number of *Homo sapiens:* Approximately 100,000

Tools and Skills: Upper Paleolithic

After spending considerable time in Central Asia, refining skills to survive in harsh new conditions and exploit new resources, a group from the Central Asian Clan began to head west towards the European subcontinent.

An individual in this clan carried the new *M207* mutation on his Y chromosome. His descendants ultimately split into two distinct groups, with one continuing onto the European subcontinent, and the other group turning south and eventually making it as far as India.

Your lineage falls within the first group, *M173,* and gave rise to the first modern humans to move into Europe and eventually colonize the continent.

***M173:* Colonizing Europe—The First Modern Europeans**

Fast Facts

Time of Emergence: Around 30,000 years ago

Place: Central Asia

Climate: Ice Age

Estimated Number of *Homo sapiens:* Approximately 100,000

Tools and Skills: Upper Paleolithic

As your ancestors continued to move west, a man born around 30,000 years ago in Central Asia

gave rise to a lineage defined by the genetic marker *M173.* His descendants were part of the first large wave of humans to reach Europe.

During this period, the Eurasian steppelands extended from present-day Germany, and possibly France, to Korea and China. The climate fostered a land rich in resources and opened a window into Europe.

Your ancestors' arrival in Europe heralded the end of the era of the Neandertals, a hominid species that inhabited Europe and parts of western Asia from about 29,000 to 230,000 years ago. Better communication skills, weapons, and resourcefulness probably enabled your ancestors to outcompete Neandertals for scarce resources.

This wave of migration into Western Europe marked the appearance and spread of what archaeologists call the Aurignacian culture. The culture is distinguished by significant innovations in methods of manufacturing tools, more standardization of tools, and a broader set of tool types, such as end-scrapers for preparing animal skins and tools for woodworking.

In addition to stone, the first modern humans to reach Europe used bone, ivory, antler, and shells as part of their tool kit. Bracelets and pendants made of shells, teeth, ivory, and carved bone appear at many sites. Jewelry, often an indication of status, suggests a more complex social organization was beginning to develop.

The large number of archaeological sites found in Europe from around 30,000 years ago indicates that there was an increase in population size.

Around 20,000 years ago, the climate window shut again, and expanding ice sheets forced your ancestors to move south to Spain, Italy, and the Balkans. As the ice retreated and temperatures became warmer, beginning about 12,000 years ago, many descendants of *M173* moved north again to repopulate places that had become inhospitable during the Ice Age.

Not surprisingly, today the number of descendants of the man who gave rise to marker *M173* remains very high in Western Europe. It is particularly concentrated in northern France and the British Isles where it was carried by ancestors who had weathered the Ice Age in Spain.

***M343:* Direct Descendants of Cro-Magnon**

Fast Facts

Time of Emergence: Around 30,000 years ago

Place of Origin: Western Europe

Climate: Ice sheets continuing to creep down Northern Europe

Estimated Number of *Homo sapiens:*

Tools and Skills: Upper Paleolithic

Around 30,000 years ago, a descendant of the clan making its way into Europe gave rise to marker *M343,* the defining marker of your haplogroup. You are a direct descendent of the people who

dominated the human expansion into Europe, the Cro-Magnon.

The Cro-Magnon are responsible for the famous cave paintings found in southern France. These spectacular paintings provide archaeological evidence that there was a sudden blossoming of artistic skills as your ancestors moved into Europe. Prior to this, artistic endeavors were mostly comprised of jewelry made of shell, bone, and ivory; primitive musical instruments; and stone carvings.

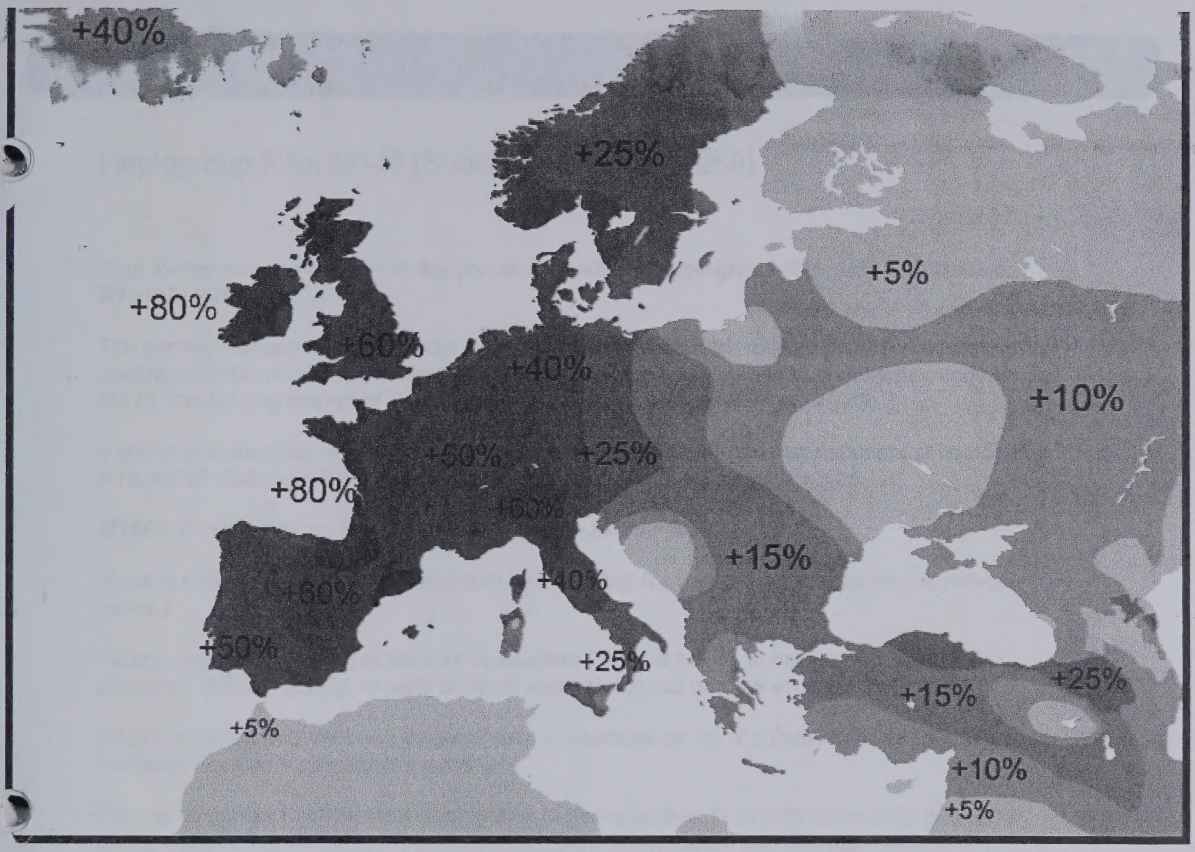
The cave paintings of the Cro-Magnon depict animals like bison, deer, rhinoceroses, and horses, and natural events important to Paleolithic life such as spring molting, hunting, and pregnancy. The paintings are far more intricate, detailed, and colorful than anything seen prior to this period.

Your ancestors knew how to make woven clothing using the natural fibers of plants, and had relatively advanced tools of stone, bone, and ivory. Their jewelry, carvings, and intricate, colorful cave paintings bear witness to the Cro-Magnons' advanced culture during the last glacial age.

This is where your genetic trail, as we know it today, ends. However, be sure to revisit these pages. As additional data are collected and analyzed, more will be learned about your place in the history of the men and women who first populated the Earth. We will be updating these stories throughout the life of the project.

THE WAITT FAMILY FOUNDATION.
Global field science supported by the Waitt Family Foundation

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC™ IBM
A research partnership of National Geographic and IBM


+40%
+25%
+5%
+80%
+60%
+40%
+10%
+50%
+25%
+80%
+60%
+15%
+40%
+60%
+50%
+25%
+25%
+15%
+5%
+10%
+5%

# Haplogroup R1b, M343 (Subclade R1b1a2, M269)

Your Y-chromosome results identify you as a member of **haplogroup *R1b, M343 (Subclade R1b1a2, M269).***

The genetic markers that define your ancestral history reach back roughly 60,000 years to the first common marker of all non-African men, *M168,* and follow your lineage to present day ending with *M343,* the defining marker of Haplogroup *R1b, M343 (Subclade R1b1a2, M269).*

If you look at the map highlighting your ancestors' route, you will see that members of haplogroup *R1b, M343 (Subclade R1b1a2, M269)* carry the following Y-chromosome markers:

***M168*** > *P143* > ***M89*** > *L15* > ***M9*** > ***M45*** > ***M207*** > ***M173*** > ***M343***

*(Less is known about some markers than others. What is known about your journey is reflected below.)*

Today, roughly 70 percent of the men in southern England belong to haplogroup *R1b, M343 (Subclade R1b1a2, M269)*. In parts of Spain and Ireland, that number exceeds 90 percent.

What's a haplogroup, and why do geneticists concentrate on the Y chromosome in their search for markers? For that matter, what's a marker?

Each of us carries DNA that is a combination of genes passed from both our mother and father, giving us traits that range from eye color and height to athleticism and disease susceptibility. One exception is the Y chromosome, which is passed directly from father to son, unchanged, from generation to generation.

Unchanged, that is unless a mutation—a random, naturally occurring, usually harmless change—occurs. The mutation, known as a marker, acts as a beacon; it can be mapped through generations because it will be passed down from the man in whom it occurred to his sons, their sons, and every male in his family for thousands of years.

In some instances there may be more than one mutational event that defines a particular branch on the tree. This means that any of these markers can be used to determine your particular haplogroup, since every individual who has one of these markers also has the others.

When geneticists identify such a marker, they try to figure out when it first occurred, and in which geographic region of the world. Each marker is essentially the beginning of a new lineage on the family tree of the human race. Tracking the lineages provides a picture of how small tribes of modern humans in Africa tens of thousands of years ago diversified and spread to populate the world.

A haplogroup is defined by a series of markers that are shared by other men who carry the same random mutations. The markers trace the path your ancestors took as they moved out of Africa. It's difficult to know how many men worldwide belong to any particular haplogroup, or even how many haplogroups there are, because scientists simply don't have enough data yet.

One of the goals of the five-year Genographic Project is to build a large enough database of

THE GENOGRAPHIC PROJECT

# Certificate of Y-chromosome DNA testing

**In recognition of your participation in the Genographic Project, we hereby certify that**

# SAM WOODLEY

**belongs to:**

## Haplogroup R1b, M343 (Subclade R1b1a2, M269)

**The designations for all twelve loci examined for this purpose are listed here, along with the Short Tandem Repeats (STRs) outcome for each.**

| 393 | 390 | 19 | 391 | 385a | 385b | 426 | 388 | 439 | 389-1 | 392 | 389-2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 16 |

June 07, 2012

THE WAITT FAMILY FOUNDATION.

Global field science supported by the Waitt Family Foundation

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC™ IBM

A research partnership of National Geographic and IBM

Your Y-chromosome results identify you as a member of **haplogroup *R1b, M343 (Subclade R1b1a2, M269)*.**

The genetic markers that define your ancestral history reach back roughly 60,000 years to the first common marker of all non-African men, *M168*, and follow your lineage to present day ending with *M343*, the defining marker of Haplogroup *R1b*.

If you look at the map highlighting your ancestors' route, you will see that members of haplogroup *R1b* carry the following Y-chromosome markers:

***M168* > *P143* > *M89* > *L15* > *M9* > *M45* > *M207* > *M173* > *M343***

*(Less is known about some markers than others. What is known about your journey is reflected below.)*

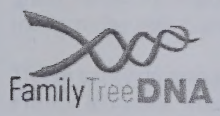
Today, roughly 70 percent of the men in southern England belong to haplogroup *R1b*. In parts of Spain and Ireland, that number exceeds 90 percent.

**HELP US TELL THE STORY**

Help the Genographic Project by including your results in the anonymous global database. Just answer 12 quick questions about your background to share your part of humankind's ancestral story.

CONTRIBUTE YOUR RESULTS

**WHAT ELSE CAN I DO WITH MY RESULTS?**




By participating in the Genographic Project you have learned about your deep ancestry. With your results, however, you can continue to explore! Click on the link below to learn how Family Tree DNA, our testing partner, can help you apply your results from the Genographic Project to research your family genealogy.

LEARN MORE >

Print these high-resolution documents for a handsome record of your genetic history.

**STEP 1: SELECT YOUR DOCUMENTS**

**Your Ancestral Journey**
Chart your haplogroup's global migrations.

**Genetic History**
Chronicle your lineage's genetic journey from Africa to the present.

**Genetic Certificate**
Display your ancient genetic heritage with a test results certificate.

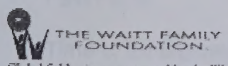
**STEP 2: ADD YOUR NAME (OPTIONAL)**

sam woodley

Personalize your documents by entering your name. No personal data is saved or transmitted during this optional process.

**STEP 3:** PRINT YOUR DOCUMENTS

* English only




Global field science supported by the Waitt Family Foundation

A research partnership of National Geographic and IBM

- Home
- Video
- Photography
- Animals
- Environment

plan ahead and cooperate with one another, and an increased capacity to exploit resources in ways we hadn't been able to earlier, all allowed modern humans to rapidly migrate to new territories, exploit new resources, and replace other hominids.

***M89:* Moving Through the Middle East**

Fast Facts

Time of Emergence: 45,000 years ago

Place: Northern Africa or the Middle East

Climate: Middle East: Semiarid grass plains

Estimated Number of *Homo sapiens:* Tens of thousands

Tools and Skills: Stone, ivory, wood tools

The next male ancestor in your ancestral lineage is the man who gave rise to *M89,* a marker found in 90 to 95 percent of all non-Africans. This man was born around 45,000 years ago in northern Africa or the Middle East.

The first people to leave Africa likely followed a coastal route that eventually ended in Australia. Your ancestors followed the expanding grasslands and plentiful game to the Middle East and beyond, and were part of the second great wave of migration out of Africa.

Beginning about 40,000 years ago, the climate shifted once again and became colder and more arid. Drought hit Africa and the grasslands reverted to desert, and for the next 20,000 years, the Saharan Gateway was effectively closed. With the desert impassable, your ancestors had two options: remain in the Middle East, or move on. Retreat back to the home continent was not an option.

While many of the descendants of *M89* remained in the Middle East, others continued to follow the great herds of buffalo, antelope, woolly mammoths, and other game through what is now modern-day Iran to the vast steppes of Central Asia.

These semiarid grass-covered plains formed an ancient "superhighway" stretching from eastern France to Korea. Your ancestors, having migrated north out of Africa into the Middle East, then traveled both east and west along this Central Asian superhighway. A smaller group continued moving north from the Middle East to Anatolia and the Balkans, trading familiar grasslands for forests and high country.

***M9:* The Eurasian Clan Spreads Wide and Far**

Fast Facts

Time of Emergence: 40,000 years ago

Place: Iran or southern Central Asia

Estimated Number of *Homo sapiens:* Tens of thousands

anthropological genetic data to answer some of these questions. To achieve this, project team members are traveling to all corners of the world to collect more than 100,000 DNA samples from indigenous populations. In addition, we encourage you to contribute your anonymous results to the project database, helping our geneticists reveal more of the answers to our ancient past.

Keep checking these pages; as more information is received, more may be learned about your own genetic history.

**Your Ancestral Journey: What We Know Now**

***M168:* Your Earliest Ancestor**

Fast Facts

Time of Emergence: Roughly 50,000 years ago

Place of Origin: Africa

Climate: Temporary retreat of Ice Age; Africa moves from drought to warmer temperatures and moister conditions

Estimated Number of *Homo sapiens:* Approximately 10,000

Tools and Skills: Stone tools; earliest evidence of art and advanced conceptual skills

Skeletal and archaeological evidence suggest that anatomically modern humans evolved in Africa around 200,000 years ago, and began moving out of Africa to colonize the rest of the world around 60,000 years ago.

The man who gave rise to the first genetic marker in your lineage probably lived in northeast Africa in the region of the Rift Valley, perhaps in present-day Ethiopia, Kenya, or Tanzania, some 31,000 to 79,000 years ago. Scientists put the most likely date for when he lived at around 50,000 years ago. His descendants became the only lineage to survive outside of Africa, making him the common ancestor of every non-African man living today.

But why would man have first ventured out of the familiar African hunting grounds and into unexplored lands? It is likely that a fluctuation in climate may have provided the impetus for your ancestors' exodus out of Africa.

The African ice age was characterized by drought rather than by cold. It was around 50,000 years ago that the ice sheets of northern Europe began to melt, introducing a period of warmer temperatures and moister climate in Africa. Parts of the inhospitable Sahara briefly became habitable. As the drought-ridden desert changed to a savanna, the animals hunted by your ancestors expanded their range and began moving through the newly emerging green corridor of grasslands. Your nomadic ancestors followed the good weather and the animals they hunted, although the exact route they followed remains to be determined.

In addition to a favorable change in climate, around this same time there was a great leap forward in modern humans' intellectual capacity. Many scientists believe that the emergence of language gave us a huge advantage over other early human species. Improved tools and weapons, the ability to

Tools and Skills: Upper Paleolithic

Your next ancestor, a man born around 40,000 years ago in Iran or southern Central Asia, gave rise to a genetic marker known as *M9,* which marked a new lineage diverging from the *M89* Middle Eastern Clan. His descendants, of which you are one, spent the next 30,000 years populating much of the planet.

This large lineage, known as the Eurasian Clan, dispersed gradually over thousands of years. Seasoned hunters followed the herds ever eastward, along the vast super highway of Eurasian steppe. Eventually their path was blocked by the massive mountain ranges of south Central Asia—the Hindu Kush, the Tian Shan, and the Himalayas.

The three mountain ranges meet in a region known as the "Pamir Knot," located in present-day Tajikistan. Here the tribes of hunters split into two groups. Some moved north into Central Asia, others moved south into what is now Pakistan and the Indian subcontinent.

These different migration routes through the Pamir Knot region gave rise to separate lineages.

Most people native to the Northern Hemisphere trace their roots to the Eurasian Clan. Nearly all North Americans and East Asians are descended from the man described above, as are most Europeans and many Indians.

***M45:* The Journey Through Central Asia**

Fast Facts

Time of Emergence: 35,000

Place of Origin: Central Asia

Climate: Glaciers expanding over much of Europe

Estimated Number of *Homo sapiens:* Approximately 100,000

Tools and Skills: Upper Paleolithic

The next marker of your genetic heritage, *M45,* arose around 35,000 years ago, in a man born in Central Asia. He was part of the *M9* Eurasian Clan that had moved to the north of the mountainous Hindu Kush and onto the game-rich steppes of present-day Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and southern Siberia.

Although big game was plentiful, the environment on the Eurasian steppes became increasing hostile as the glaciers of the Ice Age began to expand once again. The reduction in rainfall may have induced desertlike conditions on the southern steppes, forcing your ancestors to follow the herds of game north.

To exist in such harsh conditions, they learned to build portable animal-skin shelters and to create weaponry and hunting techniques that would prove successful against the much larger animals they encountered in the colder climates. They compensated for the lack of stone they traditionally used to make weapons by developing smaller points and blades—microliths—that could be mounted to bone

or wood handles and used effectively. Their tool kit also included bone needles for sewing animal-skin clothing that would both keep them warm and allow them the range of movement needed to hunt the reindeer and mammoth that kept them fed.

Your ancestors' resourcefulness and ability to adapt was critical to survival during the last ice age in Siberia, a region where no other hominid species is known to have lived.

The *M45* Central Asian Clan gave rise to many more; the man who was its source is the common ancestor of most Europeans and nearly all Native American men.

***M207:* Leaving Central Asia**

Fast Facts

Time of Emergence: 30,000

Place of Origin: Central Asia

Climate: Glaciers expanding over much of Europe and western Eurasia

Estimated Number of *Homo sapiens:* Approximately 100,000

Tools and Skills: Upper Paleolithic

After spending considerable time in Central Asia, refining skills to survive in harsh new conditions and exploit new resources, a group from the Central Asian Clan began to head west towards the European subcontinent.

An individual in this clan carried the new *M207* mutation on his Y chromosome. His descendants ultimately split into two distinct groups, with one continuing onto the European subcontinent, and the other group turning south and eventually making it as far as India.

Your lineage falls within the first group, *M173,* and gave rise to the first modern humans to move into Europe and eventually colonize the continent.

***M173:* Colonizing Europe—The First Modern Europeans**

Fast Facts

Time of Emergence: Around 30,000 years ago

Place: Central Asia

Climate: Ice Age

Estimated Number of *Homo sapiens:* Approximately 100,000

Tools and Skills: Upper Paleolithic

As your ancestors continued to move west, a man born around 30,000 years ago in Central Asia

gave rise to a lineage defined by the genetic marker *M173*. His descendants were part of the first large wave of humans to reach Europe.

During this period, the Eurasian steppelands extended from present-day Germany, and possibly France, to Korea and China. The climate fostered a land rich in resources and opened a window into Europe.

Your ancestors' arrival in Europe heralded the end of the era of the Neandertals, a hominid species that inhabited Europe and parts of western Asia from about 29,000 to 230,000 years ago. Better communication skills, weapons, and resourcefulness probably enabled your ancestors to outcompete Neandertals for scarce resources.

This wave of migration into Western Europe marked the appearance and spread of what archaeologists call the Aurignacian culture. The culture is distinguished by significant innovations in methods of manufacturing tools, more standardization of tools, and a broader set of tool types, such as end-scrapers for preparing animal skins and tools for woodworking.

In addition to stone, the first modern humans to reach Europe used bone, ivory, antler, and shells as part of their tool kit. Bracelets and pendants made of shells, teeth, ivory, and carved bone appear at many sites. Jewelry, often an indication of status, suggests a more complex social organization was beginning to develop.

The large number of archaeological sites found in Europe from around 30,000 years ago indicates that there was an increase in population size.

Around 20,000 years ago, the climate window shut again, and expanding ice sheets forced your ancestors to move south to Spain, Italy, and the Balkans. As the ice retreated and temperatures became warmer, beginning about 12,000 years ago, many descendants of *M173* moved north again to repopulate places that had become inhospitable during the Ice Age.

Not surprisingly, today the number of descendants of the man who gave rise to marker *M173* remains very high in Western Europe. It is particularly concentrated in northern France and the British Isles where it was carried by ancestors who had weathered the Ice Age in Spain.

***M343:* Direct Descendants of Cro-Magnon**

Fast Facts

Time of Emergence: Around 30,000 years ago

Place of Origin: Western Europe

Climate: Ice sheets continuing to creep down Northern Europe

Estimated Number of *Homo sapiens:*

Tools and Skills: Upper Paleolithic

Around 30,000 years ago, a descendant of the clan making its way into Europe gave rise to marker *M343,* the defining marker of your haplogroup. You are a direct descendent of the people who

dominated the human expansion into Europe, the Cro-Magnon.

The Cro-Magnon are responsible for the famous cave paintings found in southern France. These spectacular paintings provide archaeological evidence that there was a sudden blossoming of artistic skills as your ancestors moved into Europe. Prior to this, artistic endeavors were mostly comprised of jewelry made of shell, bone, and ivory; primitive musical instruments; and stone carvings.

The cave paintings of the Cro-Magnon depict animals like bison, deer, rhinoceroses, and horses, and natural events important to Paleolithic life such as spring molting, hunting, and pregnancy. The paintings are far more intricate, detailed, and colorful than anything seen prior to this period.

Your ancestors knew how to make woven clothing using the natural fibers of plants, and had relatively advanced tools of stone, bone, and ivory. Their jewelry, carvings, and intricate, colorful cave paintings bear witness to the Cro-Magnons' advanced culture during the last glacial age.

This is where your genetic trail, as we know it today, ends. However, be sure to revisit these pages. As additional data are collected and analyzed, more will be learned about your place in the history of the men and women who first populated the Earth. We will be updating these stories throughout the life of the project.

# Search results

r search options, see Help:Searching.

m269 Search

Content pagesMultimediaHelp and Project pagesEverythingAdvanced

Results **1–20** of **33** for **m269**

*The page "M269" does not exist. You can ask for it to be created, but consider checking the search results below to see whether the topic is already covered.*
For search help, please visit Help:Searching.

Haplogroup R1b (Y-DNA) (section R1b1a2 (R-**M269**) )
While Western Europe is dominated by the R1b1a2 (R-**M269**) branch of R1b, the Chadic - speaking area in Africa is dominated by the branch ...
76 KB (10,223 words) - 03:05, 6 June 2012

A class minehunter (Turkey)
**M269** | Anamur | Istanbul Naval Shipyard | | M270 | Akçay | Istanbul Naval Shipyard | | References : See also : List of Turkish Navy ...
3 KB (387 words) - 23:41, 10 January 2012

Basque people
According to Myres and others (2010): "The coalescent estimate for the Y-STR network tree of 245 **M269***+L23(xM412) chromosomes is 10 270± ...
71 KB (10,033 words) - 21:21, 16 May 2012

Haplogroup R1 (Y-DNA)
One subclade of haplogroup R1b (especially R1b1a2, R-**M269**), is the most common haplogroup in Western Europe and Bashkortostan while ...
19 KB (2,640 words) - 11:43, 26 May 2012

Genetic studies on Serbs
(20.35 and 19.80%), R1a1 -M17 (15.93 and 13.60%), R1b1b2 -**M269** (10.62 and 6.20%), K* -M9 (7.08 and 7.40%), J2b -M102 (4.40 and 6.20%), I1 - ...
9 KB (1,287 words) - 17:21, 15 April 2012

List of mine warfare vessels of the Turkish Navy
Aydın class: Anamur | **M-**269 | | | | Extant in 2010 | Akçay | M-270 | | | | Extant in 2010 | Minesweeper Kavak class : Kavak class ...
9 KB (892 words) - 00:55, 11 May 2012

Genetic history of the Iberian Peninsula
The results suggested that the lineage R1b1b2 (R-**M269**), like E1b1b or J lineages, spread together with farming from the Near East. ...
36 KB (5,194 words) - 12:24, 26 May 2012

History of the Serbs
(20.35 and 19.80%), R1a1 -M17 (15.93 and 13.60%), R1b1b2 -**M269** (10.62 and 6.20%), K* -M9 (7.08 and 7.40%), J2b -M102 (4.40 and 6.20%), I1 - ...
29 KB (4,035 words) - 15:44, 2 May 2012

Genetic studies on Jews
them have the Haplogroup R1b1 (R-P25), in particular sub-haplogroup R1b1b2 (R-**M269**), which is characteristic of Western European populations. ...
66 KB (9,533 words) - 04:45, 3 June 2012

Genetic history of Europe
(2011 name) (R-**M269**) sub-clade, specifically within the R-L23 sub-sub-clade whereas R1b found in Central Asia , western Asia and Africa ...
96 KB (13,699 words) - 12:42, 5 June 2012

List of Y-DNA single-nucleotide polymorphisms
**M269** |! M285 G to C | 70 | 287 | ttatcctgagccgttgtccctg | tgtagagacacggttgtaccct |! M286 G to A | 129 | 287 | ttatcctgagccgttgtccctg | ...
4 KB (354 words) - 13:45, 16 March 2011

M270 Multiple Launch Rocket System
The SPLL is composed of 3 primary subsystems: the **M269** Loader Launcher Module (LLM), which also houses the electronic Fire Control System ...
16 KB (2,213 words) - 16:56, 6 June 2012

Descent from Genghis Khan
16400607 | pmc 1380230 | doi 10.1086/499411 | quote 8/176 R-M73 and 5/176 R-**M269** for a total of 13/176 R1b in Pakistan and 4/728 R-**M269** in ...
17 KB (2,524 words) - 22:50, 3 June 2012

Haplogroup R (Y-DNA)
and western Eurasia in the form of its subclades R1a1a -M17 and R1b1b2 -**M269** R1 is the second most important haplogroup in Indigenous ...
26 KB (3,359 words) - 18:47, 6 June 2012

Hazara people
16400607 | pmc 1380230 | doi 10.1086/499411 | quote 8/176 R-M73 and 5/176 R-**M269** for a total of 13/176 R1b in Pakistan and 4/728 R-**M269** in ...
46 KB (6,308 words) - 16:29, 6 June 2012

List of U.S. military vehicles by supply catalog designation
G800 - G899 : **M269** semitrailer, low bed, 12-ton, M270 semitrailer, low bed, 12-ton, G803 sedan, medium, Pontiac, 1935 to 1950 G804 ...
52 KB (7,633 words) - 18:20, 11 February 2012

Paterno, Basilicata
it/ | footnotes - | istat 076100 | fractions Marsico Nuovo , Marsicovetere , Padula (SA), Tramutola | fiscal_code **M269** Paterno is a town ...

2 KB (172 words) - 14:40, 20 February 2012

Paleolithic Continuity Theory
However, the recent analysis of Arredi, Poloni and Tyler-Smith (2007) suggests that R1b-**M269** , the most common western European haplogroup ...
13 KB (1,716 words) - 18:34, 10 March 2012

McCown
Some McCown males that have participated in Genealogical DNA test ing have received positive results for haplogroup R1b1a2 (R-**M269**). ...
9 KB (1,157 words) - 20:35, 23 April 2012

Atlantic Bronze Age
See also : Haplogroup R1b (Y-DNA) subclade R1b1b2 (R-**M269**) Haplogroup I (Y-DNA) subclade I-M26 Haplogroup E (Y-DNA) subclade E1b1b1a (formerly ...
7 KB (916 words) - 17:14, 28 May 2012

View (previous 20 | next 20) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:Search"

# Haplogroup R1b (Y-DNA)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In human genetics, **Haplogroup R1b** is the most frequently occurring Y-chromosome haplogroup in Western Europe, parts of central Eurasia (for example Bashkortostan[3]), and in parts of sub-Saharan Central Africa (for example around Chad and Cameroon). R1b is also present at lower frequencies throughout Eastern Europe, Western Asia, Central Asia, and parts of South Asia and North Africa. Due to European emigration it also reaches high frequencies in the Americas and Australia. While Western Europe is dominated by the R1b1a2 (R-M269) branch of R1b, the Chadic-speaking area in Africa is dominated by the branch known as R1b1c (R-V88). These represent two very successful "twigs" on a much bigger "family tree."

*Haplogroup R1b*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Possible time of origin** | less than 18,500 years BP[1] |
| **Possible place of origin** | Southwest Asia [2] |
| **Ancestor** | R1 |
| **Descendants** | R1b1a (R-P297), R1b1b (R-M335), R1b1c (R-V88) |
| **Defining mutations** | 1. M343 defines R1b in the broadest sense<br>2. P25 defines R1b1, making up most of R1b, and is often used to test for R1b<br>3. In some cases, major downstream mutations such as M269 are used to identify R1b, especially in regional or out-of-date studies |
| **Highest frequencies** | Western Europe, Northern Cameroon, Hazara, Bashkirs |

## Contents

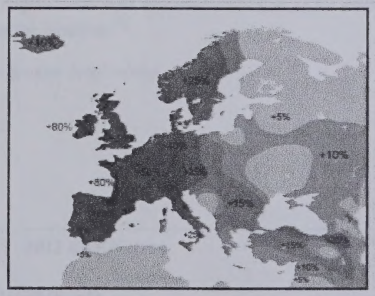

- 1 Nomenclature
- 2 Origin and dispersal
- 3 Root of R1b tree
- 4 R1b (R-M343)
  - 4.1 Frequency Table of R1b1 (R-P25) Subclades
  - 4.2 R1b1 (R-P25)
  - 4.3 R1b1a (R-P297)
    - 4.3.1 R1b1a1 (R-M73)
    - 4.3.2 R1b1a2 (R-M269)
      - 4.3.2.1 R1b1a2a1a1a (R-U106)
      - 4.3.2.2 R1b1a2a1a1b (R-P312)
  - 4.4 R1b1b (R-M335)
  - 4.5 R1b1c (R-V88)
    - 4.5.1 R1b1c1 (R-M18)
  - 4.6 Historical note
- 5 Popular culture
- 6 See also
- 7 References
- 8 External links
- 9 Maps
- 10 Projects


## Nomenclature

"R1b", "R1b1", and so on are "phylogenetic" or family tree based names which explain the branching of the family tree of R1b. For example R1b1a and R1b1b would be branches of R1b1, descending from a common ancestor. This means that these names can change with new discoveries.

The alternative way of naming haplogroups is to refer to the SNP mutations used to define and identify them, for example "R-M343" which is equivalent to "R1b." Haplogroup R1b is in other words now identified by the presence of the single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) mutation M343, which was discovered in 2004.[4] From 2002 to 2005, R1b was defined by the presence of the SNP named P25.

Standardized naming as described above, both using phylogenetic or mutational systems, was first proposed in 2002 by the Y Chromosome Consortium. Prior to 2002, today's Haplogroup R1b had a number of names in differing nomenclature systems, such as **Hg1** and **Eu18**.[5]




Approximate distribution of Haplogroup R1b in Europe

*Further information: Conversion table for Y chromosome haplogroups*

After 2002, a major update of the YCC phylogenetic nomenclature was made in 2008 by Karafet et al. which took account of newer discoveries of branches which could be clearly defined by SNP mutations, including some which changed the understanding of R1b's family tree.[1] Since 2008 it has become increasing necessary to refer to the frequently updated listing made on the ISOGG website.[2]

Prior to 2002, major Y DNA signatures based on markers other than SNPs were recognized. In Western Europe the STR haplotype known as the Atlantic Modal Haplotype was found to be most common by Wilson et al.[6] Even earlier research using RFLP genotyping identified two distinct haplotypes within what is now called R1b1b2. In southeast Europe and southwest Asia (e.g. the Balkans, Georgia and Turkey) "haplotype 35" or "ht35" was found to be a common form of R1b1b2, whereas in western Europe "haplotype 15" or "ht15" dominated in frequency.[4]

## Origin and dispersal

R1b is a sub-clade within the much larger Eurasian MNOPS "macro-haplogroup", which is one of the predominant groupings of all the rest of human male lines outside of Africa, and this whole group, along indeed with all of macro-haplogroup F, is believed to have originated in Asia.

- Macro-haplogroup MNOPS
  - Haplogroup M. New Guinea, Melanesia, eastern Indonesia, and Polynesia.
  - Macro-haplogroup NO
    - **Haplogroup N**. Mainly found in North Asia and northeastern Europe.
    - Haplogroup O. Mainly found in East Asia, Southeast Asia, and Austronesia.
  - Macro-haplogroup P
    - Haplogroup Q. Mainly found in North Asia and the Americas.
    - Macro-haplogroup R Macro-haplogroup R1
      - Haplogroup R1a. Mainly found in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and South Asia.
      - **Haplogroup R1b**. Mainly found in Western Europe, Central Africa and South West Asia.
      - Haplogroup R2. Mainly found in South Asia.
    - Haplogroup S. New Guinea, Melanesia, and eastern Indonesia.

The point of origin of R1b is thought to lie in Eurasia, most likely in Western Asia.[7] T. Karafet et al. estimated the age of R1, the parent of R1b, as 18,500 years before present.[1]

Early research focused upon Europe. In 2000 Ornella Semino and colleagues argued that R1b had been in Europe before the end of Ice Age, and had spread north from an Iberian refuge after the Last Glacial Maximum.[8] Age estimates of R1b in Europe have steadily decreased in more recent studies, at least concerning the majority of R1b, with more recent studies suggesting a Neolithic age or younger.[7][9][10][11] Only Morelli et al have recently attempted to defend a Palaeolithic origin for R1b1b2.[12] Irrespective of STR coalescence calculations, Chikhi et al pointed out that the timing of molecular divergences does not coincide with population splits; the TMRCA of haplogroup R1b (whether in the Palaeolithic or Neolithic) dates to its point of origin somewhere in Eurasia, and not is arrival in western Europe.[1] (http://www.pnas.org/content/95/15/9053.full.pdf+html)

Barbara Arredi and colleagues were the first to point out that the distribution of R1b STR variance in Europe forms a cline from east to west, which is more consistent with an entry into Europe from Western Asia with the spread of farming.[11] A 2009 paper by Chiaroni et al. added to this perspective by using R1b as an example of a wave haplogroup distribution, in this case from east to west.[13] The proposal of a southeastern origin of R1b were supported by three detailed studies based on large datasets published in 2010. These detected that the earliest subclades of R1b are found in western Asia and the most recent in western Europe.[7][9][14] While age estimates in these articles are all more recent than the Last Glacial Maximum, all mention the Neolithic, when farming was introduced to Europe from the Middle East as a possible candidate period. Myres et al. (August 2010), and Cruciani et al. (August 2010) both remained undecided on the exact dating of the migration or migrations responsible for this distribution, not ruling out migrations earlier or later than the Neolithic.[7]

European R1b is now known to be dominated by R-M269, and the origins of this branch are discussed further in more detail below.

## Root of R1b tree

For clarity, the identifiers below are those from both the 2010 and 2011 revisions of the ISOGG tree.[2]

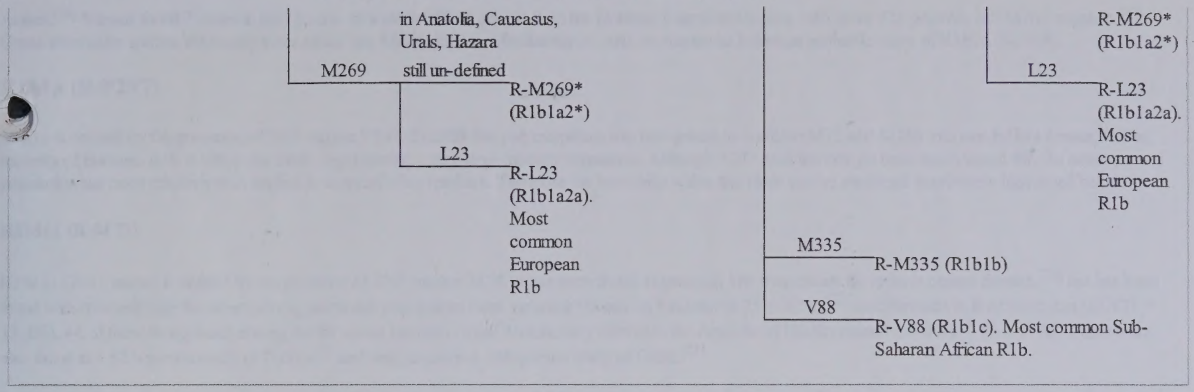
**Contrasting family trees for R1b**

**2010 ISOGG tree**

- M343 still un-defined
  - R-M343* (R1b*)
  - P25 still un-defined
    - R-P25* (R1b1*)
    - V88
      - R-V88 (R1b1a). Most common Sub-Saharan African R1b.
    - P297 still un-defined
      - R-P297* (R1b1b*)
      - M73
        - R-M73 (R1b1b1). Found

**2011 ISOGG tree**

- M343 still un-defined
  - R-M343* (R1b*)
  - P25 still un-defined
    - R-P25* (R1b1*)
    - P297 still un-defined
      - R-P297* (R1b1a*)
      - M73
        - R-M73 (R1b1a1). Found in Anatolia, Caucasus, Urals, Hazara
      - M269 still un-defined




## R1b (R-M343)

R1b* (that is R1b with no subsequent distinguishing SNP mutations) is extremely rare. The only population yet recorded with a definite significant proportion of R1b* are the Kurds of southeastern Kazakhstan with 13%.[7] Two cases were reported in a large study of Turkey.[4] In a study of Jordan it was found that no less than 20 out of all 146 men tested (13.7%), including most notably 20 out of 45 men tested from the Dead Sea area, were positive for M173 (R1) but negative for P25 and M269, mentioned above, as well as the R1a markers SRY10831.2 and M17, so they are either R1b* or R1a*.[15] Hassan et al. (2008) found an equally surprising 14 out of 26 (54%) of Sudanese Fulani who were M173+ and P25-.[16] Wood et al. report 2 Egyptian cases of R1-M173 which were negative for SRY10831 (R1a1) and P25 (R1b1), out of a sample of 1122 males from various African countries, including 92 from Egypt.[17] Such cases could possibly be either R1b* (R-M343*) or R1a* (R-M420*) (demonstrating the importance of checking exact mutations tested when comparing findings in this field).

It is however also possible that some of the rare examples represent a reversion of marker P25 from a positive back to a negative ancestral state.[18]

### Frequency Table of R1b1 (R-P25) Subclades

A up-to-date compilation of data taking the latest information into account can be found in Cruciani et al. (2010) which can be summarised as follows.[19] As will be discussed below however, in some parts of western and northwestern Europe, R-M269 frequencies can reach even higher levels.

| Continent | Population | #No. | Total% | R-P25* | R-V88 | R-M269 | R-M73 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Africa | Northern Africa | 691 | 5.9% | 0.0% | 5.2% | 0.7% | 0.0% |
| Africa | Central Sahel Region | 461 | 23.0% | 0.0% | 23.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Africa | Western Africa | 123 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Africa | Eastern Africa | 442 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Africa | Southern Africa | 105 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Europe | Western Europeans | 465 | 57.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 57.8% | 0.0% |
| Europe | North western Europeans | 43 | 55.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 55.8% | 0.0% |
| Europe | Central Europeans | 77 | 42.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 42.9% | 0.0% |
| Europe | North Eastern Europeans | 74 | 1.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.4% | 0.0% |
| Europe | Russians | 60 | 6.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6.7% | 0.0% |
| Europe | Eastern Europeans | 149 | 20.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 20.8% | 0.0% |
| Europe | Balkanians | 510 | 13.1% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 12.9% | 0.0% |
| Asia | Western Asians | 328 | 5.8% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 5.5% | 0.0% |
| Asia | Southern Asians | 288 | 4.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.7% | 3.1% |
| Asia | South eastern Asians | 10 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Asia | North eastern Asians | 30 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Asia | Eastern Asians | 156 | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 0.0% |
| | TOTAL | 5326 | | | | | |

## R1b1 (R-P25)

R1b1*, like R1b* is rare. As mentioned above, examples are described in older articles, for example two in a sample from Turkey,[4] but most cases, especially in Africa, are now thought to be almost mostly in the more recently discovered sub-clade R-V88 (see below). Most or all examples of R1b therefore fall into subclades R1b1a (R-V88) or R1b1b (R-P297). Cruciani et al. in the large 2010 study found 3 cases amongst 1173 Italians, 1 out of 328 West Asians and 1 out of 156 East

Asians.[19] Varzari found 3 cases in the Ukraine, in a study of 322 people from the Dniester-Carpathian region, who were P25 positive, but M269 negative.[20] Cases from older studies are mainly from Africa, the Middle East or Mediterranean, and are discussed below as probable cases of R1b1a (R-V88).

## R1b1a (R-P297)

R1b1a is defined by the presence of SNP marker P297. In 2008 this polymorphism was recognised to combine M73 and M269 into one R1b1a cluster.[1] The majority of Eurasian R1b is within this clade, representing a very large modern population. Although P297 itself has not yet been much tested for, the same population has been relatively well studied in terms of other markers. Therefore the branching within this clade can be explained in relatively high detail below.

### R1b1a1 (R-M73)

R1b1a1 (2011 name) is defined by the presence of SNP marker M73. It has been found at generally low frequencies throughout central Eurasia,[21] but has been found with relatively high frequency among particular populations there including Hazaras in Pakistan (8/25 = 32%);[22] and Bashkirs in Bashkortostan (62/471 = 13.2%), 44 of these being found among the 80 tested Bashkirs of the Abzelilovsky District in the Republic of Bashkortostan (55.0%).[3] Four R-M73 men were also found in a 523-person study of Turkey,[4] and one person in a 168-person study of Crete.[23]

In 2010, Myres et al. report that out of 193 R-M73 men found amongst 10,355 widespread men, "all except two Russians occurred outside Europe, either in the Caucasus, Turkey, the Circum-Uralic and North Pakistan regions."[24]

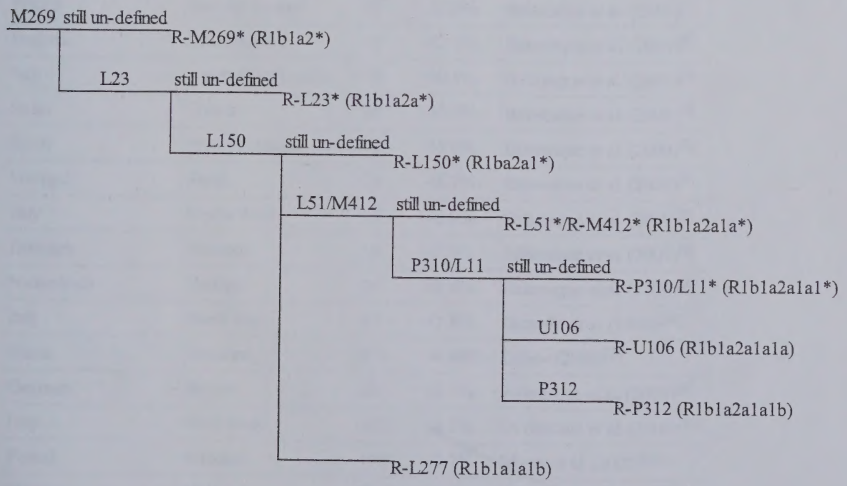
### R1b1a2 (R-M269)

R1b1a2 (2011 name) is defined by the presence of SNP marker M269. R1b1a2* or M269(xL23) is found at highest frequency in the central Balkans notably Kosovo with 7.9%, Macedonia 5.1% and Serbia 4.4%.[7] Kosovo is notable in also having a high percentage of descendant L23* or L23(xM412) at 11.4% unlike most other areas with significant percentages of M269* and L23* except for Poland with 2.4% and 9.5% and the Bashkirs of southeast Bashkortostan with 2.4% and 32.2% respectively.[7] Notably this Bashkir population also has a high percentage of M269 sister branch M73 at 23.4%.[7] Five individuals out of 110 tested in the Ararat Valley, Armenia belonged to R1b1a2* and 36 to L23*, with none belonging to subclades of L23.[25]

European R1b is dominated by R-M269. It has been found at generally low frequencies throughout central Eurasia,[21] but with relatively high frequency among Bashkirs of the Perm Region (84.0%).[3] This marker is also present in China and India at frequencies of less than one percent. The table below lists in more detail the frequencies of M269 in various regions in Asia, Europe, and Africa.

The frequency is about 71% in Scotland, 70% in Spain and 60% in France. In south-eastern England the frequency of this clade is about 70%; in parts of the rest of England and western England, Spain, Portugal, Wales and Ireland, it is as high as 90%; and in parts of north-western Ireland it reaches 98%. It is also found in North Africa, where its frequency surpasses 10% in some parts of Algeria.[26]

From 2003 to 2005 what is now R1b1a2 was designated R1b3. From 2005 to 2008 it was R1b1c. From 2008 to 2011 it was R1b1b2.




As discussed above, in articles published around 2000 it was proposed that this clade been in Europe before the last Ice Age,[27] but by 2010 more recent periods such as the European Neolithic have become the focus of proposals. A range of newer estimates for R1b1b2, or at least its dominant parts in Europe, are from 5,000 to a maximum of about 10,000 years ago, and looking in more detail is seen as suggesting a migration from Western Asia via southeastern Europe.[2][7][11][14] Western European R1b is dominated by R-P310.[2]

It was also in this period between 2000 and 2010 that it became clear that especially Western European R1b is dominated by specific sub-clades of R-M269 (with some small amounts of other types found in areas such as Sardinia[7][12]). Within Europe, R-M269 is dominated by R-M412, also known as R-L51, which according to Myres et al. (2010) is "virtually absent in the Near East, the Caucasus and West Asia." This Western European population is further divided between

R-P312/S116 and R-U106/S21, which appear to spread from the western and eastern Rhine river basin respectively. Myres et al. note further that concerning its closest relatives, in R-L23*, that it is "instructive" that these are often more than 10% of the population in the Caucasus, Turkey, and some southeast European and circum-Uralic populations. In Western Europe it is also present but in generally much lower levels apart from "an instance of 27% in Switzerland's Upper Rhone Valley."[7] In addition, the sub-clade distribution map, Figure 1h titled "L11(xU106,S116)", in Myres et al. shows that R-P310/L11* (or as yet undefined subclades of P310/L11) occurs only in frequencies greater than 10% in Central England with surrounding areas of England and Wales having lower frequencies.[7] This R-P310/L11* is almost non-existent in the rest of Eurasia and North Africa with the exception of coastal lands fringing the western and southern Baltic (reaching 10% in Eastern Denmark and 6% in northern Poland) and in Eastern Switzerland and surrounds.[7]

In 2009, DNA extracted from the femur bones of 6 skeletons in an early-medieval burial place in Ergolding (Bavaria, Germany) dated to around 670 AD yielded the following results: 4 were found to be haplogroup R1b with the closest matches in modern populations of Germany, Ireland and the USA while 2 were in Haplogroup G2a.[28]

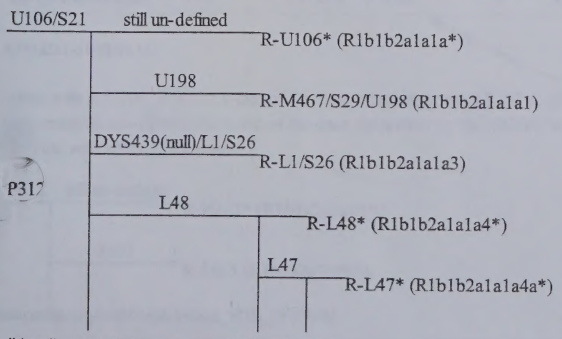
Population studies which test for M269 have become more common in recent years, while in earlier studies men in this haplogroup are only visible in the data by extrapolation of what is likely. The following gives a summary of most of the studies which specifically tested for M269, showing its distribution in Europe, North Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia as far as China and Nepal.

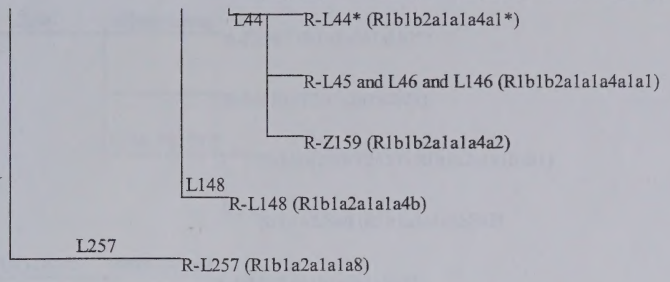
| Country | Sampling | sample | R-M269 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wales | National | 65 | 92.3% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| Spain | Basques | 116 | 87.1% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| Ireland | National | 796 | 85.4% | Moore et al. (2006)[29] |
| Spain | Catalonia | 80 | 81.3% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| France | Ile et Vilaine | 82 | 80.5% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| France | Haute-Garonne | 57 | 78.9% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| England | Cornwall | 64 | 78.1% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| France | Loire-Atlantique | 48 | 77.1% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| France | Finistère | 75 | 76.0% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| France | Basques | 61 | 75.4% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| Spain | East Andalucia | 95 | 72.0% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| Spain | Castilla La Mancha | 63 | 72.0% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| France | Vendée | 50 | 68.0% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| France | Baie de Somme | 43 | 62.8% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| England | Leicestershire | 43 | 62.0% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| Italy | North-East (Ladin) | 79 | 60.8% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| Spain | Galicia | 88 | 58.0% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| Spain | West Andalucia | 72 | 55.0% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| Portugal | South | 78 | 46.2% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| Italy | North-West | 99 | 45.0% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| Denmark | National | 56 | 42.9% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| Netherlands | National | 84 | 42.0% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| Italy | North East | 67 | 41.8% | Battaglia et al. (2008)[30] |
| Russia | Bashkirs | 471 | 34.40% | Lobov (2009)[3] |
| Germany | Bavaria | 80 | 32.3% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| Italy | West Sicily | 122 | 30.3% | Di Gaetano et al. (2009)[31] |
| Poland | National | 110 | 22.7% | Myres et al. (2007)[24] |
| Slovenia | National | 75 | 21.3% | Battaglia et al. (2008)[30] |
| Slovenia | National | 70 | 20.6% | Balaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| Turkey | Central | 152 | 19.1% | Cinnioğlu et al. (2004)[4] |
| Republic of Macedonia | Albanians | 64 | 18.8% | Battaglia et al. (2008)[30] |
| Italy | East Sicily | 114 | 18.4% | Di Gaetano et al. (2009)[31] |
| Crete | National | 193 | 17.0% | King et al. (2008)[32] |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italy | Sardinia | 930 | 17.0% | Contu *et al.* (2008)[33] |
| Iran | North | 33 | 15.2% | Regueiro et al. (2006)[34] |
| Moldova | | 268 | 14.6% | Varzari (2006)[20] |
| Greece | National | 171 | 13.5% | King et al. (2008)[32] |
| Turkey | West | 163 | 13.5% | Cinnioğlu et al. (2004)[4] |
| Romania | National | 54 | 13.0% | Varzari (2006)[20] |
| Turkey | East | 208 | 12.0% | Cinnioğlu et al. (2004)[4] |
| Algeria | Northwest (Oran area) | 102 | 11.8% | Robino et al. (2008)[35] |
| Russia | Roslavl | 107 | 11.2% | Balanovsky et al. (2008)[36] |
| Iraq | National | 139 | 10.8% | Al-Zahery et al. (2003)[37] |
| Nepal | Newar | 66 | 10.60% | Gayden et al. (2007)[38] |
| Serbia | National | 100 | 10.0% | Belaresque et al. (2009)[9] |
| Tunisia | Tunis | 139 | 7.2% | Adams et al. (2008)[39] |
| Algeria | Algiers, Tizi Ouzou | 46 | 6.5% | Adams et al. (2008)[39] |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Serb | 81 | 6.2% | Marjanovic et al. (2005)[40] |
| Iran | South | 117 | 6.0% | Regueiro et al. (2006)[34] |
| Russia | Repievka | 96 | 5.2% | Balanovsky et al. (2008)[36] |
| UAE | | 164 | 3.7% | Cadenas et al. (2007)[41] |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Bosniak | 85 | 3.5% | Marjanovic et al. (2005)[40] |
| Pakistan | | 176 | 2.8% | Sengupta et al. (2006)[22] |
| Russia | Belgorod | 143 | 2.8% | Balanovsky et al. (2008)[36] |
| Russia | Ostrov | 75 | 2.7% | Balanovsky et al. (2008)[36] |
| Russia | Pristen | 45 | 2.2% | Balanovsky et al. (2008)[36] |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Croat | 90 | 2.2% | Marjanovic et al. (2005)[40] |
| Qatar | | 72 | 1.4% | Cadenas et al. (2007)[41] |
| China | | 128 | 0.8% | Sengupta et al. (2006)[22] |
| India | various | 728 | 0.5% | Sengupta et al. (2006)[22] |
| Croatia | Osijek | 29 | 0.0% | Battaglia et al. (2008)[30] |
| Yemen | | 62 | 0.0% | Cadenas et al. (2007)[41] |
| Tibet | | 156 | 0.0% | Gayden et al. (2007)[38] |
| Nepal | Tamang | 45 | 0.0% | Gayden et al. (2007)[38] |
| Nepal | Kathmandu | 77 | 0.0% | Gayden et al. (2007)[38] |
| Japan | | 23 | 0.0% | Sengupta et al. (2006)[22] |

**R1b1a2a1a1a (R-U106)**

This subclade is defined by the presence of the marker U106, also known as S21 and M405.[2][42] It appears to represent over 25% of R1b in Europe.[2]



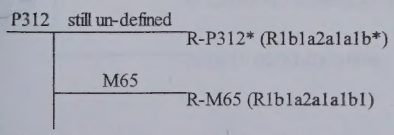



While this sub-clade of R1b is frequently discussed amongst genetic genealogists, the following table represents the peer-reviewed findings published so far in the 2007 articles of Myres et al. and Sims et al.[24][42]

| Population | Sample size | R-M269 | R-U106 (without U198) | R-U198 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 22 | 27.30% | 22.70% | 0.00% |
| Central/South America | 33 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Czech Republic | 36 | 27.80% | 13.90% | 0.00% |
| Denmark | 113 | 34.50% | 16.80% | 0.09% |
| Eastern Europe | 44 | 4.50% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| England | 138 | 57.20% | 20.30% | 0.14% |
| France | 56 | 51.80% | 7.10% | 0.00% |
| Germany | 332 | 43.10% | 18.70% | 0.18% |
| Ireland | 102 | 80.40% | 5.90% | 0.00% |
| Italy | 284 | 37.30% | 3.50% | 0.00% |
| Jordan | 76 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Middle-East | 43 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Netherlands | 94 | 54.30% | 35.10% | 0.21% |
| Oceania | 43 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Oman | 29 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Pakistan | 177 | 3.40% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Palestine | 47 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Poland | 110 | 22.70% | 8.20% | 0.00% |
| Russia | 56 | 21.40% | 5.40% | 0.18% |
| Slovenia | 105 | 17.10% | 3.80% | 0.00% |
| Spain | 164 | 42.30% | 7.70% | 0.00% |
| Switzerland | 90 | 57.80% | 13.30% | 0.00% |
| Turkey | 523 | 14.50% | 0.40% | 0.00% |
| Ukraine | 32 | 25.00% | 9.40% | 0.00% |
| United States | 58 | 5.20% | 5.20% | 0.00% |
| US (European) | 125 | 46.40% | 14.40% | 0.80% |
| US (Afroamerican) | 118 | 14.30% | 1.70% | 0.80% |

**R1b1a2a1a1b (R-P312)**

Along with R-U106, R-P312 is one of the most common types of R1b1a2 (R-M269) in Europe. Also known as S116, it has been the subject of significant study concerning its sub-clades, and some of the ones recognized by the ISOGG website are summarized in the following table.[2] Myres et al. described it distributing to the west of the Rhine basin.[7]



- Z196 still un-defined
  - R-Z196* (R1b1a2a1a1b2*)
  - R-M153 (R1b1a2a1a1b2a)
  - L176.2/S179.2
    - R-M167/SRY2627 (R1b1a2a1a1b2b1)
    - R-L165/S68 (R1b1a2a1a1b2b2)
- U152/S28 still un-defined
  - R-U152* (R1b1a2a1a1b3*)
  - L2/S139
    - R-L2* (R1b1a2a1a1b3c*)
    - R-L20 (R1b1a2a1a1b3c1)
- L21/S145/M529 still un-defined
  - R-L21* (or R-M529*) (R1b1a2a1a1b4*)
  - R-M37 (R1b1a2a1a1b4a)
  - R-M222 (R1b1a2a1a1b4b)
  - still un-defined
    - R-DF1/L513/S215* (R1b1a2a1a1b4c*)
    - R-P66 (R1b1a2a1a1b4c1)
    - R-L193/S176 (R1b1a2a1a1b4c2)
  - R-L96 (R1b1a2a1a1b4d)
  - R-L144/S175 (R1b1a2a1a1b4e)
  - R-L159.2/S169.2 (R1b1a2a1a1b4f)
  - R-L226/S168 (R1b1a2a1a1b4g)
  - still un-defined
    - R-DF21/S192* (R1b1a2a1a1b4h*)
    - R-P314.2 (R1b1a2a1a1b4h1)
    - R-Z246 (R1b1a2a1a1b4h2)
    - R-L720 (R1b1a2a1a1b4h3)
  - R-L371 Wales (http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/RL371/) (R1b1a2a1a1b4i)
  - R-L554 (R1b1a2a1a1b4j)
- R-L238/S182 (R1b1a2a1a1b5)
- R-DF19 (R1b1a2a1a1b6)

Amongst these, scientific publications have given interpretation and comment on several:-

**R1b1a2a1a1b2 (R-Z196)** unites several branches of R-P312:-

- **R1b1a2a1a1b2a (R-M153)** is defined by the presence of the marker M153. It has been found mostly in Basques and Gascons, among whom it represents a sizeable fraction of the Y-DNA pool,[39][43] though is also found occasionally among Iberians in general. The first time it was located (Bosch 2001[44]) it was described as H102 and included 7 Basques and one Andalusian.
- **R1b1a2a1a1b5 (R-L176.2)** This subclade is defined by the presence of the marker L176.2. It contains the following:
  - **R1b1a2a1a1b5a (R-SRY2627).**

*See also: Haplogroup R1b1b2a1a2c (Y-DNA)*

This subclade is defined by the presence of the marker M167, also known as SRY2627. The first author to test for this marker (long before current haplogroup nomenclature existed) was Hurles in 1999, who tested 1158 men in various populations.[45] He found it relatively common among Basques (13/117: 11%) and Catalans (7/32: 22%). Other occurrences were found among other French, British, Spaniards, Béarnais, and Germans.
In 2000 Rosser et al., in a study which tested 3616 men in various populations[46] also tested for that same marker, naming the haplogroup Hg22, and again it was found mainly among Basques (19%), in lower frequencies among French (5%), Bavarians (3%), Spaniards (2%), Spanish (2%), Southern Portuguese (2%), and in single occurrences among Romanians, Slovenians, Dutch, Belgians and English.
In 2001 Bosch described this marker as H103, in 5 Basques and 5 Catalans.[44] Further regional studies have located it in significant amounts in Asturias, Cantabria and Galicia, as well as again among Basques.[44] Cases in the Azores have also been reported.[citation needed] In 2008 two research papers by López-Parra[43] and Adams,[39] respectively, confirmed a strong association with all or most of the Pyrenees and Eastern Iberia. In a larger study of Portugal in 2006, with 657 men tested, Beleza et al. confirmed similar low levels in all the major regions, from 1.5%-3.5%.[47]

  - **R1b1a2a1a1b5b (R-L165).** This subclade is defined by the presence of the marker S68, also known as L165. It is found in Scandinavia and the Northern and Western Isles of Scotland. It has been suggested therefore that it arrived in the Isles with Vikings.[48]

**R1b1a2a1a1b3 (R-U152)** is defined by the presence of the marker U152, also called S28.[2] Its discovery was announced in 2005 by EthnoAncestry[49] and subsequently identified independently by Sims et al. (2007).[42] Myres et al. report this clade "is most frequent (20-44%) in Switzerland, Italy, France and Western Poland, with additional instances exceeding 15% in some regions of England and Germany."[24] Similarly Cruciani et al. reported frequency peaks in Northern Italy and France.[50] Out of a sample of 135 men in Tyrol, Austria, 9 tested positive for U152/S28. [51] Far removed from this apparent core area, Myres *et al.* also [illegible]tion a sub-population in north Bashkortostan where 71% of 70 men tested were in R-U152. They propose this to be the result of an isolated founder effect.[7]

**R1b1a2a1a1b4 (R-L21)** is defined by the presence of the marker L21, also referred to as M529 and S145.[2] Myres et al. report it is most common in England and Ireland (25-50% of the whole male population).[7] Known sub-clades include the following:-

- **R1b1a2a1a1b4b (R-M222).** This subclade within R-L21 is defined by the presence of the marker M222. It is particularly associated with male lines which are Irish or Scottish, but especially northern Irish. In this case, the relatively high frequency of this specific subclade among the population of certain counties in northwestern Ireland may be due to positive social selection, as it is suggested to have been the Y-chromosome haplogroup of the Uí Néill dynastic kindred of ancient Ireland.[29] However it is not restricted to the Uí Néill as it is also associated with the closely related Connachta dynasties, the Uí Briúin and Uí Fiachrach.[52] M222 is also found as a substantial proportion of the population of Scotland which may indicate substantial settlement from northern Ireland or at least links to it.[29][53] Those areas settled by large numbers of Irish and Scottish emigrants such as North America have a substantial percentage of M222.[29]
- **R1b1a2a1a1b4f (R-L159.2).** This subclade within R-L21 is defined by the presence of the marker L159 and is known as L159.2 because of a parallel mutation that also exists inside haplogroup I2a1 (L159.1). L159.2 appears to be associated with the Kings of Leinster and Diarmait Mac Murchada. It can also be found in the coastal areas of the Irish Sea including the Isle of Man and the Hebrides, as well as Norway, western and southern Scotland, northern and southern England, northeast France, and northern Denmark.[54]
- **R1b1a2a1a1b4g (R-L193).** This subclade within R-L21 is defined by the presence of the marker L193. Many surnames with this marker are associated geographically with the western "Border Region" of Scotland. A few other surnames have a Highland association. R-L193 is a relatively young subclade likely born within the last 2000 years.
- **R1b1a2a1a1b4h (R-L226).** This subclade within R-L21 is defined by the presence of the marker L226, also known as S168. Commonly referred to as Irish Type III, it is concentrated in central western Ireland and associated with the Dál gCais kindred.[55]

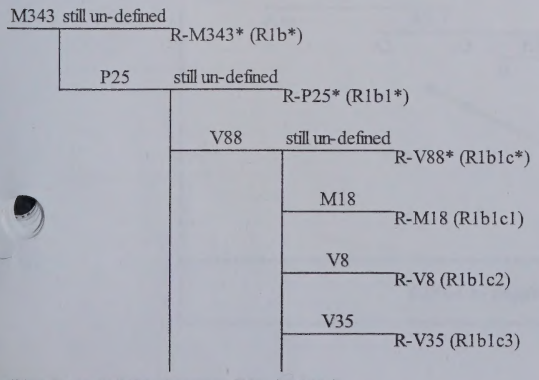
## R1b1b (R-M335)

R1b1b is defined by the presence of SNP marker M335. This haplogroup was created by the 2008 reorganisation of nomenclature and should not be confused with R1b1b2, which was previously called R1b1c. Its position in relation to the much more populous sub-clade R1b1b is uncertain.[1] The M335 marker was first published in 2004, when one example was discovered in Turkey, which was classified at that time as R1b4.[4]

## R1b1c (R-V88)

R1b1c (formerly R1b1a) is defined by the presence of SNP marker V88, the discovery of which was announced in 2010 by Cruciani et al.[19] Apart from individuals in southern Europe and Western Asia, the majority of R-V88 was found in northern and central Africa:

| Region | Population | Country | Language | N | Total% | R1b1c (R-V88) | R1b1a2 (R-M269) | R1b1c* (R-V88*) | R1b1a4 (R-V69) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N Africa | Composite | Morocco | AA | 338 | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 0.0% |
| N Africa | Mozabite Berbers | Algeria | AA/Berber | 67 | 3.0% | 3.0% | 0.0% | 3.0% | 0.0% |
| N Africa | Northern Egyptians | Egypt | AA/Semitic | 49 | 6.1% | 4.1% | 2.0% | 4.1% | 0.0% |
| N Africa | Berbers from Siwa | Egypt | AA/Berber | 93 | 28.0% | 26.9% | 1.1% | 23.7% | 3.2% |
| N Africa | Baharia | Egypt | AA/Semitic | 41 | 7.3% | 4.9% | 2.4% | 0.0% | 4.9% |
| N Africa | Gurna Oasis | Egypt | AA/Semitic | 34 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| N Africa | Southern Egyptians | Egypt | AA/Semitic | 69 | 5.8% | 5.8% | 0.0% | 2.9% | 2.9% |
| C Africa | Songhai | Niger | NS/Songhai | 10 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| C Africa | Fulbe | Niger | NC/Atlantic | 7 | 14.3% | 14.3% | 0.0% | 14.3% | 0.0% |
| C Africa | Tuareg | Niger | AA/Berber | 22 | 4.5% | 4.5% | 0.0% | 4.5% | 0.0% |
| C Africa | Ngambai | Chad | NS/Sudanic | 11 | 9.1% | 9.1% | 0.0% | 9.1% | 0.0% |
| C Africa | Hausa | Nigeria (North) | AA/Chadic | 10 | 20.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% |
| C Africa | Fulbe | Nigeria (North) | NC/Atlantic | 32 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| C Africa | Yorubad | Nigeria (South) | NC/Defoid | 21 | 4.8% | 4.8% | 0.0% | 4.8% | 0.0% |
| C Africa | Ouldeme | Cameroon (Nth) | AA/Chadic | 22 | 95.5% | 95.5% | 0.0% | 95.5% | 0.0% |
| C Africa | Mada | Cameroon (Nth) | AA/Chadic | 17 | 82.4% | 82.4% | 0.0% | 76.5% | 5.9% |
| C Africa | Mafa | Cameroon (Nth) | AA/Chadic | 8 | 87.5% | 87.5% | 0.0% | 25.0% | 62.5% |
| C Africa | Guiziga | Cameroon (Nth) | AA/Chadic | 9 | 77.8% | 77.8% | 0.0% | 22.2% | 55.6% |
| C Africa | Daba | Cameroon (Nth) | AA/Chadic | 19 | 42.1% | 42.1% | 0.0% | 36.8% | 5.3% |
| C Africa | Guidar | Cameroon (Nth) | AA/Chadic | 9 | 66.7% | 66.7% | 0.0% | 22.2% | 44.4% |
| C Africa | Massa | Cameroon (Nth) | AA/Chadic | 7 | 28.6% | 28.6% | 0.0% | 14.3% | 14.3% |
| C Africa | Other Chadic | Cameroon (Nth) | AA/Chadic | 4 | 75.0% | 75.0% | 0.0% | 25.0% | 50.0% |
| C Africa | Shuwa Arabs | Cameroon (Nth) | AA/Semitic | 5 | 40.0% | 40.0% | 0.0% | 40.0% | 0.0% |
| C Africa | Kanuri | Cameroon (Nth) | NS/Saharan | 7 | 14.3% | 14.3% | 0.0% | 14.3% | 0.0% |
| C Africa | Foulbe | Cameroon (Nth) | NC/Atlantic | 18 | 11.1% | 11.1% | 0.0% | 5.6% | 5.6% |
| C Africa | Moundang | Cameroon (Nth) | NC/Adamawa | 21 | 66.7% | 66.7% | 0.0% | 14.3% | 52.4% |
| C Africa | Fali | Cameroon (Nth) | NC/Adamawa | 48 | 20.8% | 20.8% | 0.0% | 10.4% | 10.4% |
| C Africa | Tali | Cameroon (Nth) | NC/Adamawa | 22 | 9.1% | 9.1% | 0.0% | 4.5% | 4.5% |
| C Africa | Mboum | Cameroon (Nth) | NC/Adamawa | 9 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| C Africa | Composite | Cameroon (Sth) | NC/Bantu | 90 | 0.0% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 1.1% | 0.0% |
| C Africa | Biaka Pygmies | CAR | NC/Bantu | 33 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| W Africa | | Composite | — | 123 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| E Africa | | Composite | — | 442 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| S Africa | | Composite | — | 105 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| | | | TOTAL | 1822 | | | | | |



V69 R-V69 (R1b1c4)

R-P297 (R1b1a)

As can be seen in the above data table, R1b1c is found in northern Cameroon in west central Africa at a very high frequency, where it is considered to be caused by a pre-Islamic movement of people from Eurasia.[17][56]

Suggestive results from other studies which did not test for the full range of new markers discovered by Cruciani et al. have also been reported, which might be in R-V88.

- Wood et al. reported high frequencies of men who were P25 positive and M269 negative, amongst the same north Cameroon area where Cruciani et al. reported high R-V88 levels. However they also found such cases amongst 3% (1/32) of Fante from Ghana, 9% (1/11) of Bassa from southern Cameroon, 4% (1/24) of Herero from Namibia, 5% (1/22) of Ambo from Namibia, 4% (4/92) of Egyptians, and 4% (1/28) of Tunisians.[17]
- Luis et al. found the following cases of men M173 positive (R1), but negative for M73 (R1b1b1), M269 (R1b1b2), M18 (R1b1a1, a clade with V88, M18 having been discovered before V88) and M17 (R1a1a): 1 of 121 Omanis, 3 of 147 Egyptians, 2 of 14 Bantu from southern Cameroon, and 1 of 69 Hutu from Rwanda.[57]
- Pereira et al. (2010) in a study of several Saharan Tuareg populations, found one third of 31 men tested from near Tanut in Niger to be in R1b.[58]

**R1b1c1 (R-M18)**

R1b1c1 is a sub-clade of R-V88 which is defined by the presence of SNP marker M18.[1] It has been found only at low frequencies in samples from Sardinia[21][59] and Lebanon.[60]

### Historical note

The DNA tests that assisted in the identification of Czar Nicholas II of Russia found that he had haplogroup R1b.[61]

## Popular culture

Bryan Sykes, in his book *Blood of the Isles*, gives the populations associated with R1b the name of Oisín for a clan patriarch, much as he did for mitochondrial haplogroups in *The Seven Daughters of Eve*.

Stephen Oppenheimer also deals with this haplogroup in his book *Origins of the British*, giving the R1b clan patriarch the Basque name "Ruisko" in honour of what he thinks is the Iberian origin of R1b.

## See also

- Human Y-chromosome DNA haplogroup
- Atlantic Modal Haplotype
- Genealogical DNA test
- Prehistoric Europe
- Y-DNA haplogroups in European populations

**Evolutionary tree of Human Y-chromosome DNA (Y-DNA) haplogroups**

most recent common Y-ancestor
A
A1b A1a-T
A1a A2-T
A2 A3 BT
B CT
DE CF
D E C F
G H IJK
IJ K
I J LT K(xLT)
L T M NO P S
O N Q R

Y-DNA by populations · Famous Y-DNA haplotypes

# References


1. ^ a b c d e f Karafet, TM; Mendez, FL; Meilerman, MB; Underhill, PA; Zegura, SL; Hammer, MF (2008). "New binary polymorphisms reshape and increase resolution of the human Y chromosomal haplogroup tree" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2336805) . *Genome Research* **18** (5): 830–8. DOI:10.1101/gr.7172008 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1101%2Fgr.7172008) . PMC 2336805 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2336805/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 18385274 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18385274) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2336805.
2. ^ a b c d e f g h i j International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG) - Y-DNA Haplogroup R and its Subclades (http://www.isogg.org/tree/ISOGG_HapgrpR.html)
3. ^ a b c d A. S. Lobov *et al.* (2009), "Structure of the Gene Pool of Bashkir Subpopulations" (original text in Russian) (http://ftp.anrb.ru/molgen/Lobov_AS.PDF)
4. ^ a b c d e f g h i Cinnioğlu, C; King, R; Kivisild, T; Kalfoğlu, E; Atasoy, S; Cavalleri, GL; Lillie, AS; Roseman, CC et al. (2004). "Excavating Y-chromosome haplotype strata in Anatolia" (http://hpgl.stanford.edu/publications/HG_2004_v114_p127-148.pdf) . *Human Genetics* **114** (2): 127–48. DOI:10.1007/s00439-003-1031-4 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1007%2Fs00439-003-1031-4) . PMID 14586639 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14586639) . http://hpgl.stanford.edu/publications/HG_2004_v114_p127-148.pdf.
5. ^ Y Chromosome Consortium (18 January 2002). "YCC NRY Tree 2002" (http://ycc.biosci.arizona.edu/nomenclature_system/fig1.html) . http://ycc.biosci.arizona.edu/nomenclature_system/fig1.html. Retrieved 13 December 2007.
6. ^ Wilson, James F.; Weiss, Deborah A.; Richards, Martin; Thomas, Mark G.; Bradman, Neil; Goldstein, David B. (2001). "Genetic evidence for different male and female roles during cultural transitions in the British Isles" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=33166) . *PNAS* **98** (9): 5078–5083. Bibcode 2001PNAS...98.5078W (http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2001PNAS...98.5078W) . DOI:10.1073/pnas.071036898 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1073%2Fpnas.071036898) . PMC 33166 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC33166/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 11287634 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11287634) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=33166.
7. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p Myres, Natalie (2010), "A major Y-chromosome haplogroup R1b Holocene effect in Central and Western Europe" (http://www.nature.com/ejhg/journal/v19/n1/full/ejhg2010146a.html) , *European Journal of Human Genetics* **19** (1), DOI:10.1038/ejhg.2010.146 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1038%2Fejhg.2010.146) , http://www.nature.com/ejhg/journal/v19/n1/full/ejhg2010146a.html
8. ^ Semino O., Passarino G, Oefner PJ, Lin AA, Arbuzova S, Beckman LE, De Benedictis G, Francalacci P et al. (2000). "The genetic legacy of paleolithic Homo sapiens sapiens in extant Europeans: a Y chromosome perspective". *Science* **290** (5494): 1155–59. DOI:10.1126/science.290.5494.1155 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1126%2Fscience.290.5494.1155) . PMID 11073453 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11073453) .
9. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z Balaresque et al.; Teteliutina, FK; Serebrennikova, GK; Starostin, SV; Churshin, AD; Rosser, Zoë H.; Goodwin, Jane; Moisan, Jean-Paul et al. (2010). Penny, David. ed. "A Predominantly Neolithic Origin for European Paternal Lineages" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2799514) . *PLoS Biol.* **8** (1): 119–22. DOI:10.1371/journal.pbio.1000285 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1371%2Fjournal.pbio.1000285) . PMC 2799514 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2799514/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 20087410 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20087410) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2799514.
10. ^ Sjödin, Per; François, Olivier (2011). Lalueza-Fox, Carles. ed. "Wave-of-Advance Models of the Diffusion of the Y Chromosome Haplogroup R1b1b2 in Europe" (http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0021592) . *PLoS ONE* **6** (6:e21592): e21592. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0021592 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0021592) . http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0021592
^ a b c B. Arredi, E. S. Poloni and C. Tyler-Smith (2007). "The peopling of Europe". In Crawford, Michael H.. *Anthropological genetics: theory, methods and applications*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. p. 394. ISBN 0-521-54697-4.
12. ^ a b Morelli (2010), "A Comparison of Y-Chromosome Variation in Sardinia and Anatolia Is More Consistent with Cultural Rather than Demic Diffusion of Agriculture" (http://www.plosone.org/article/info:doi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0010419) , *PLoS ONE* **5** (4), DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0010419 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0010419) , http://www.plosone.org/article/info:doi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0010419
13. ^ Chiaroni, J; Underhill, P; Cavalli-Sforza, L.L. (2009), "Y chromosome diversity, human expansion, drift and cultural evolution" (http://www.pnas.org/content/106/48/20174) , *PNAS* **106** (48): 20174:20179, http://www.pnas.org/content/106/48/20174
14. ^ a b Cruciani et al. (2010), "Strong intra- and inter-continental differentiation revealed by Y chromosome SNPs M269, U106 and U152", *Forensic Science International: Genetics*, DOI:10.1016/j.fsigen.2010.07.006 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.fsigen.2010.07.006)
15. ^ Flores, C; Maca-Meyer, N; Larruga, JM; Cabrera, VM; Karadsheh, N; Gonzalez, AM (2005). "Isolates in a corridor of migrations: a high-resolution analysis of Y-chromosome variation in Jordan". *Journal of human genetics* **50** (9): 435–41. DOI:10.1007/s10038-005-0274-4 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1007%2Fs10038-005-0274-4) . PMID 16142507 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16142507) .
16. ^ Hassan, HY; Underhill, PA; Cavalli-Sforza, LL; Ibrahim, ME (2008). "Y-chromosome variation among Sudanese: restricted gene flow, concordance with language, geography, and history" (http://dirkschweitzer.net/E3b-papers/Hassan-Sudan-2008-AJPA.pdf) . *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* **137** (3): 316–23. DOI:10.1002/ajpa.20876 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1002%2Fajpa.20876) . PMID 18618658 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18618658) . http://dirkschweitzer.net/E3b-papers/Hassan-Sudan-2008-AJPA.pdf. "13/32"
17. ^ a b c Wood, ET; Stover, DA; Ehret, C; Destro-Bisol, G; Spedini, G; Mcleod, H; Louie, L; Bamshad, M et al. (2005). "Contrasting patterns of Y chromosome and mtDNA variation in Africa: evidence for sex-biased demographic processes" (http://hammerlab.biosci.arizona.edu/publications/Wood_2005_EUR.pdf) . *European Journal of Human Genetics* **13** (7): 867–76. DOI:10.1038/sj.ejhg.5201408 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1038%2Fsj.ejhg.5201408) . PMID 15856073 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15856073) . http://hammerlab.biosci.arizona.edu/publications/Wood_2005_EUR.pdf.
18. ^ Adams, SM; King, TE; Bosch, E; Jobling, MA (2006). "The case of the unreliable SNP: recurrent back-mutation of Y-chromosomal marker P25 through gene conversion". *Forensic Science International* **159** (1): 14–20. DOI:10.1016/j.forsciint.2005.06.003 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.forsciint.2005.06.003) . PMID 16026953 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16026953) .
19. ^ a b c Cruciani et al.; Trombetta, B; Sellitto, D; Massaia, A; Destro-Bisol, G; Watson, E; Beraud Colomb, E; Dugoujon, JM et al. (2010). "Human Y chromosome haplogroup R-V88: a paternal genetic record of early mid Holocene trans-Saharan connections and the spread of Chadic languages" (http://www.nature.com/ejhg/journal/vaop/ncurrent/abs/ejhg2009231a.html) . *European Journal of Human Genetics* **18** (7): 800–7. DOI:10.1038/ejhg.2009.231 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1038%2Fejhg.2009.231) . PMC 2987365 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2987365/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 20051990 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20051990) . http://www.nature.com/ejhg/journal/vaop/ncurrent/abs/ejhg2009231a.html
20. ^ a b c Varzari, Alexander (2006). "Population History of the Dniester-Carpathians: Evidence from Alu Insertion and Y-Chromosome Polymorphisms" (http://edoc.ub.uni-muenchen.de/5868/1/Varzari_Alexander.pdf) . *Dissertation der Fakultät für Biologie der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München.* http://edoc.ub.uni-muenchen.de/5868/1/Varzari_Alexander.pdf
^ a b c Peter A. Underhill, Peidong Shen, Alice A. Lin *et al.*, "Y chromosome sequence variation and the history of human populations", *Nature Genetics*, Volume 26, November 2000
22. ^ a b c d e Sengupta, S; Zhivotovsky, LA; King, R; Mehdi, SQ; Edmonds, CA; Chow, CE; Lin, AA; Mitra, M et al. (February 2006). "Polarity and Temporality of High-Resolution Y-Chromosome Distributions in India Identify Both Indigenous and Exogenous Expansions and Reveal Minor Genetic Influence of Central Asian Pastoralists" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=1380230) . *American Journal of Human Genetics* **78** (2): 202–21. DOI:10.1086/499411 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1086%2F499411) . PMC 1380230 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1380230/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 16400607 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16400607) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=1380230. "8/176 R-M73 and

5/176 R-M269 for a total of 13/176 R1b in Pakistan and 4/728 R-M269 in India"

23. ^ Martinez, Laisel; Underhill, Peter A; Zhivotovsky, Lev A (2007), "Paleolithic Y-haplogroup heritage predominates in a Cretan highland plateau" (http://www.nature.com/ejhg/journal/v15/n4/abs/5201769a.html) . *European Journal of Human Genetics* **15** (4): 485–493, DOI:10.1038/sj.ejhg.5201769 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1038%2Fsj.ejhg.5201769) , http://www.nature.com/ejhg/journal/v15/n4/abs/5201769a.html
24. ^ *a b c d* Myres, NM; Ekins, JE; Lin, AA; Cavalli-Sforza, LL; Woodward, SR; Underhill, PA (2007). "Y-chromosome Short Tandem Repeat DYS458.2 Non-consensus Alleles Occur Independently in Both Binary Haplogroups J1-M267 and R1b3-M405" (http://www.cmj.hr/2007/48/4/17696299.htm) . *Croatian medical journal* **48** (4): 450–9. PMC 2080563 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2080563/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 17696299 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17696299) . http://www.cmj.hr/2007/48/4/17696299.htm.
25. ^ Kristian J Herrera et al., Neolithic patrilineal signals indicate that the Armenian plateau was repopulated by agriculturalists, *European Journal of Human Genetics*, (advance online 16 November 2011).
26. ^ Analysis of Y-chromosomal SNP haplogroups and STR haplotypes in an Algerian population sample (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=pubmed&uid=17909833&cmd=showdetailview&indexed=google)
27. ^ Semino, O; Passarino, G; Oefner, PJ; Lin, AA; Arbuzova, S; Beckman, LE; De Benedictis, G; Francalacci, P et al. (2000). "The genetic legacy of Paleolithic Homo sapiens sapiens in extant Europeans: a Y chromosome perspective". *Science* **290** (5494): 1155–9. DOI:10.1126/science.290.5494.1155 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1126%2Fscience.290.5494.1155) . PMID 11073453 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11073453) .
28. ^ Vanek, Daniel; Saskovat and Koch (June 2009). "Kinship and Y-Chromosome Analysis of 7th Century Human Remains: Novel DNA Extraction and Typing Procedure for Ancient Material" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2702742) . *Croatian Medical Journal*. 3 **50** (3): 286–295. DOI:10.3325/cmj.2009.50.286 (http://dx.doi.org/10.3325%2Fcmj.2009.50.286) . PMC 2702742 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2702742/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 19480023 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19480023) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2702742.
29. ^ *a b c d* Moore et al.; McEvoy, B; Cape, E; Simms, K; Bradley, DG (2006). "A Y-Chromosome Signature of Hegemony in Gaelic Ireland" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=1380239) . *American Journal of Human Genetics* **78** (2): 334–8. DOI:10.1086/500055 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1086%2F500055) . PMC 1380239 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1380239/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 16358217 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16358217) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=1380239
30. ^ *a b c d* Battaglia, V; Fornarino, S; Al-Zahery, N; Olivieri, A; Pala, M; Myres, NM; King, RJ; Rootsi, S et al. (2009). "Y-chromosomal evidence of the cultural diffusion of agriculture in southeast Europe" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2947100) . *European Journal of Human Genetics* **17** (6): 820–30. DOI:10.1038/ejhg.2008.249 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1038%2Fejhg.2008.249) . PMC 2947100 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2947100/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 19107149 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19107149) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2947100.
31. ^ *a b* Di Gaetano, C; Cerutti, N; Crobu, F; Robino, C; Inturri, S; Gino, S; Guarrera, S; Underhill, PA et al. (2009). "Differential Greek and northern African migrations to Sicily are supported by genetic evidence from the Y chromosome" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2985948) . *European Journal of Human Genetics* **17** (1): 91–9. DOI:10.1038/ejhg.2008.120 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1038%2Fejhg.2008.120) . PMC 2985948 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2985948/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 18685561 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18685561) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2985948. "57/232"
32. ^ *a b* King, RJ; Ozcan, SS; Carter, T; Kalfoğlu, E; Atasoy, S; Triantaphyllidis, C; Kouvatsi, A; Lin, AA et al. (2008). "Differential Y-chromosome Anatolian influences on the Greek and Cretan Neolithic". *Annals of Human Genetics* **72** (Pt 2): 205–14. DOI:10.1111/j.1469-1809.2007.00414.x (http://dx.doi.org/10.1111%2Fj.1469-1809.2007.00414.x) . PMID 18269686 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18269686) .
33. ^ Contu, D; Morelli, L; Santoni, F; Foster, JW; Francalacci, P; Cucca, F; Hawks, John (2008). Hawks, John. ed. "Y-Chromosome Based Evidence for Pre-Neolithic Origin of the Genetically Homogeneous but Diverse Sardinian Population: Inference for Association Scans" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2174525) . *PLoS ONE* **3** (1): e1430. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0001430 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0001430) . PMC 2174525 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2174525/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 18183308 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18183308) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2174525. "174/930"
34. ^ *a b* Regueiro et al., M; Cadenas, AM; Gayden, T; Underhill, PA; Herrera, RJ (2006). "Iran: Tricontinental Nexus for Y-Chromosome Driven Migration" (http://content.karger.com/ProdukteDB/produkte.asp?Aktion=ShowPDF&ArtikelNr=93774&ProduktNr=224250&filename=93774.pdf) . *Hum Hered* **61** (3): 132–143. DOI:10.1159/000093774 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1159%2F000093774) . PMID 16770078 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16770078) . http://content.karger.com/ProdukteDB/produkte.asp?Aktion=ShowPDF&ArtikelNr=93774&ProduktNr=224250&filename=93774.pdf.
35. ^ Robino et al.; Crobu, F; Di Gaetano, C; Bekada, A; Benhamamouch, S; Cerutti, N; Piazza, A; Inturri, S et al. (2008). "Analysis of Y-chromosomal SNP haplogroups and STR haplotypes in an Algerian population sample". *Journal International Journal of Legal Medicine* **122** (3): 251–5. DOI:10.1007/s00414-007-0203-5 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1007%2Fs00414-007-0203-5) . PMID 17909833 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17909833)
36. ^ *a b c d e* Balanovsky et al., O; Rootsi, S; Pshenichnov, A; Kivisild, T; Churnosov, M; Evseeva, I; Pocheshkhova, E; Boldyreva, M et al. (2008). "Two Sources of the Russian Patrilineal Heritage in Their Eurasian Context" (http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B8JDD-4RHHD95-12&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=6c5c574198b6a790be64d988ec6b4d15) . *AJHG* **82** (1): 236–250. DOI:10.1016/j.ajhg.2007.09.019 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.ajhg.2007.09.019) . PMC 2253976 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2253976/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 18179905 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18179905) . http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B8JDD-4RHHD95-12&_user=10&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=6c5c574198b6a790be64d988ec6b4d15
37. ^ Al-Zahery, N; Semino, O; Benuzzi, G; Magri, C; Passarino, G; Torroni, A; Santachiara-Benerecetti, AS (2003). "Y-chromosome and mtDNA polymorphisms in Iraq, a crossroad of the early human dispersal and of post-Neolithic migrations" (https://www.familytreedna.com/pdf/Al_Zahery.pdf) . *Molecular Phylogenetics & Evolution* **28** (3): 458–72. DOI:10.1016/S1055-7903(03)00039-3 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1016%2FS1055-7903%2803%2900039-3) . PMID 12927131 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12927131) . https://www.familytreedna.com/pdf/Al_Zahery.pdf. "16/139"
38. ^ *a b c d* Gayden, T; Cadenas, AM; Regueiro, M; Singh, NB; Zhivotovsky, LA; Underhill, PA; Cavalli-Sforza, LL; Herrera, RJ (2007). "The Himalayas as a Directional Barrier to Gene Flow" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=1852741) . *American Journal of Human Genetics* **80** (5): 884–94. DOI:10.1086/516757 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1086%2F516757) . PMC 1852741 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1852741/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 17436243 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17436243) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=1852741.
39. ^ *a b c d* Adams, SM; Bosch, E; Balaresque, PL; Ballereau, SJ; Lee, AC; Arroyo, E; López-Parra, AM; Aler, M et al. (2008). "The Genetic Legacy of Religious Diversity and Intolerance: Paternal Lineages of Christians, Jews, and Muslims in the Iberian Peninsula" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2668061) . *American Journal of Human Genetics* **83** (6): 725–36. DOI:10.1016/j.ajhg.2008.11.007 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.ajhg.2008.11.007) . PMC 2668061 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2668061/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 19061982 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19061982) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2668061.
40. ^ *a b c* Marjanovic D, Fornarino S, Montagna S, *et al.* (November 2005). "The peopling of modern Bosnia-Herzegovina: Y-chromosome haplogroups in the three main ethnic groups" (http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/resolve/openurl?genre=article&sid=nlm:pubmed&issn=0003-4800&date=2005&volume=69&issue=Pt%206&spage=757) . *Ann. Hum. Genet.* **69** (Pt 6): 757–63. DOI:10.1111/j.1529-8817.2005.00190.x (http://dx.doi.org/10.1111%2Fj.1529-8817.2005.00190.x) . PMID 16266413 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16266413) . http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/resolve/openurl?genre=article&sid=nlm:pubmed&issn=0003-4800&date=2005&volume=69&issue=Pt%206&spage=757.

41. ^ a b c Cadenas et al.; Zhivotovsky, LA; Cavalli-Sforza, LL; Underhill, PA; Herrera, RJ (2007). "Y-chromosome diversity characterizes the Gulf of Oman". *European Journal of Human Genetics* **16** (3): 1–13. DOI:10.1038/sj.ejhg.5201934 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1038%2Fsj.ejhg.5201934) . PMID 17928816 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17928816)
42. ^ a b c Sims, LM; Garvey, D; Ballantyne, J (2007). "Sub-populations within the major European and African derived haplogroups R1b3 and E3a are differentiated by previously phylogenetically undefined Y-SNPs" (http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/homepages/38515/pdf/940.pdf) . *Human Mutation* **28** (1): 97. DOI:10.1002/humu.9469 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1002%2Fhumu.9469) . PMID 17154278 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17154278) . http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/homepages/38515/pdf/940.pdf.
43. ^ a b López-Parra, AM; Gusmão, L; Tavares, L; Baeza, C; Amorim, A; Mesa, MS; Prata, MJ; Arroyo-Pardo, E (2009). "In search of the pre- and post-neolithic genetic substrates in Iberia: evidence from Y-chromosome in Pyrenean populations". *Annals of Human Genetics* **73** (1): 42–53. DOI:10.1111/j.1469-1809.2008.00478.x (http://dx.doi.org/10.1111%2Fj.1469-1809.2008.00478.x) . PMID 18803634 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18803634) .
44. ^ a b c Bosch, E; Calafell, F; Comas, D; Oefner, PJ; Underhill, PA; Bertranpetit, J (2001). "High-Resolution Analysis of Human Y-Chromosome Variation Shows a Sharp Discontinuity and Limited Gene Flow between Northwestern Africa and the Iberian Peninsula" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=1275654) . *American Journal of Human Genetics* **68** (4): 1019–29. DOI:10.1086/319521 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1086%2F319521) . PMC 1275654 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1275654/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 11254456 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11254456) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=1275654.
45. ^ Hurles, ME; Veitia, R; Arroyo, E; Armenteros, M; Bertranpetit, J; Pérez-Lezaun, A; Bosch, E; Shlumukova, M et al. (1999). "Recent Male-Mediated Gene Flow over a Linguistic Barrier in Iberia, Suggested by Analysis of a Y-Chromosomal DNA Polymorphism" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=1288297) . *American Journal of Human Genetics* **65** (5): 1437–48. DOI:10.1086/302617 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1086%2F302617) . PMC 1288297 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1288297/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 10521311 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10521311) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=1288297.
46. ^ Rosser, ZH; Zerjal, T; Hurles, ME; Adojaan, M; Alavantic, D; Amorim, A; Amos, W; Armenteros, M et al. (2000). "Y-Chromosomal Diversity in Europe Is Clinal and Influenced Primarily by Geography, Rather than by Language" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=1287948) . *American Journal of Human Genetics* **67** (6): 1526–43. DOI:10.1086/316890 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1086%2F316890) . PMC 1287948 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1287948/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 11078479 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11078479) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=1287948.
47. ^ Beleza, S; Gusmão, L; Lopes, A; Alves, C; Gomes, I; Giouzeli, M; Calafell, F; Carracedo, A et al. (2006). "Micro-phylogeographic and demographic history of Portuguese male lineages". *Annals of Human Genetics* **70** (Pt 2): 181–94. DOI:10.1111/j.1529-8817.2005.00221.x (http://dx.doi.org/10.1111%2Fj.1529-8817.2005.00221.x) . PMID 16626329 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16626329) . "395/657"
48. ^ A. Moffat and J. Wilson, *The Scots: A genetic journey* (2011), pp. 181-3.
49. ^ http://ethnoancestry.com/R1b.html
50. ^ Fulvio Cruciani et al., Strong intra- and inter-continental differentiation revealed by Y chromosome SNPs M269, U106 and U152, *Forensic Science International*, (advance online publication, 22 August 2010).
51. ^ Niederstätter, Harald, *Recently introduced Y-SNPs improve the resolution within Y-chromosome haplogroup R1b in a central European population sample (Tyrol, Austria)* (http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B8JHP-4SD1KVX-X&_user=10&_coverDate=08%2F31%2F2008&_rdoc=1&_fmt=high&_orig=search&_sort=d&_docanchor=&view=c&_searchStrId=1403526712&_rerunOrigin=google&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=c36636245d160f0699541fc520c0a50c) , DOI:10.1016/j.fsigss.2007.10.158 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.fsigss.2007.10.158) , http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B8JHP-4SD1KVX-X&_user=10&_coverDate=08%2F31%2F2008&_rdoc=1&_fmt=high&_orig=search&_sort=d&_docanchor=&view=c&_searchStrId=1403526712&_rerunOrigin=google&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=c36636245d160f0699541fc520c0a50c
52. ^ O'Neill; McLaughlin (2006.), "Insights Into the O'Neills of Ireland from DNA Testing" (http://www.jogg.info/22/ONeill.htm) , *Journal of Genetic Genealogy*, http://www.jogg.info/22/ONeill.htm
53. ^ Campbell, Kevin D. (2007). "Geographic Patterns of Haplogroup R1b in the British Isles" (http://www.jogg.info/31/campbell.pdf) . *Journal of Genetic Genealogy* **3**: 1–13. http://www.jogg.info/31/campbell.pdf.
54. ^ "R-L159 Project Goals" (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R1b-L159.2/default.aspx?section=goals) . http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R1b-L159.2/default.aspx?section=goals
55. ^ Wright (2009). "A Set of Distinctive Marker Values Defines a Y-STR Signature for Gaelic Dalcassian Families" (http://www.jogg.info/51/files/Wright.htm) . *Journal of Genetic Genealogy*. http://www.jogg.info/51/files/Wright.htm
56. ^ Cruciani, F; Santolamazza, P; Shen, P; Macaulay, V; Moral, P; Olckers, A; Modiano, D; Holmes, S et al. (2002). "A Back Migration from Asia to Sub-Saharan Africa Is Supported by High-Resolution Analysis of Human Y-Chromosome Haplotypes" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=447595) . *American Journal of Human Genetics* **70** (5): 1197–214. DOI:10.1086/340257 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1086%2F340257) . PMC 447595 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC447595/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 11910562 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11910562) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=447595., pp. 13–14
57. ^ Luis, JR; Rowold, DJ; Regueiro, M; Caeiro, B; Cinnioğlu, C; Roseman, C; Underhill, PA; Cavalli-Sforza, LL et al. (2004). "The Levant versus the Horn of Africa: Evidence for Bidirectional Corridors of Human Migrations" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=1182266) . *American Journal of Human Genetics* **74** (3): 532–44. DOI:10.1086/382286 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1086%2F382286) . PMC 1182266 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1182266/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 14973781 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14973781) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=1182266.
58. ^ Pereira et al.; Černý, V; Cerezo, M; Silva, NM; Hájek, M; Vasíková, A; Kujanová, M; Brdicka, R et al. (2010). "Linking the sub-Saharan and West Eurasian gene pools: maternal and paternal heritage of the Tuareg nomads from the African Sahel" (http://peer.ccsd.cnrs.fr/docs/00/51/83/10/PDF/PEER_stage2_10.1038%252Fejhg.2010.21.pdf) . *European Journal of Human Genetics* **18** (8): 915–23. DOI:10.1038/ejhg.2010.21 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1038%2Fejhg.2010.21) . PMC 2987384 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2987384/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 20234393 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20234393) . http://peer.ccsd.cnrs.fr/docs/00/51/83/10/PDF/PEER_stage2_10.1038%252Fejhg.2010.21.pdf
59. ^ Contu, D; Morelli, L; Santoni, F; Foster, JW; Francalacci, P; Cucca, F; Hawks, John (2008). Hawks, John. ed. "Y-Chromosome Based Evidence for Pre-Neolithic Origin of the Genetically Homogeneous but Diverse Sardinian Population: Inference for Association Scans" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2174525) . *PLoS ONE* **3** (1): e1430. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0001430 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0001430) . PMC 2174525 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2174525/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 18183308 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18183308) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2174525.

^ Zalloua, PA; Xue, Y; Khalife, J; Makhoul, N; Debiane, L; Platt, DE; Royyuru, AK; Herrera, RJ et al. (2008). "Y-Chromosomal Diversity in Lebanon Is Structured by Recent Historical Events" (//www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2427286) . *American Journal of Human Genetics* **82** (4): 873–82. DOI:10.1016/j.ajhg.2008.01.020 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.ajhg.2008.01.020) . PMC 2427286 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2427286/?tool=pmcentrez) . PMID 18374297 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18374297) . //www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=2427286.

61. ^ "Coble MD, Loreille OM, Wadhams MJ, Edson SM, Maynard K, et al. (2009) Mystery Solved: The Identification of the Two Missing Romanov Children Using DNA Analysis" (http://www.plosone.org/article/info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0004838#pone-0004838-g003) . PLoS ONE. http://www.plosone.org/article/info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0004838#pone-0004838-g003. Retrieved 2011-10-02.

## External links

- International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG) - Y-DNA Haplogroup R and its Subclades - 2009 (http://www.isogg.org/tree/ISOGG_HapgrpR09.html)
- EthnoAncestry R1b info (http://ethnoancestry.com/R1b.html) / Map of S21 and S29 frequencies as determined by EthnoAncestry's research arm
- Spread of R1b (https://www3.nationalgeographic.com/genographic/atlas.html?card=my050) , from the Genographic Project, *National Geographic*
- R1b1b2 Subclade Maps: M167, M222, S21, S28 (http://www.vizachero.com/images/R1bClades.pdf)
- World Haplogroup Maps (http://www.scs.uiuc.edu/~mcdonald/WorldHaplogroupsMaps.pdf) Note especially the dominance of R1b in Western Europe.
- General SNP Marker Page (http://www.dnaheritage.com/ysnpmarkers.asp) DNA Heritage
- John McEwan's Y Chromosome DNA Genealogy Page (http://web.archive.org/web/20091027000752/http://geocities.com/mcewanjc/)
- David Faux - Shetland Isles Haplogroup R1b (http://www.davidkfaux.org/shetlandhaplogroupR1b)
- Dennis Wright - Irish Type III Homepage (http://www.irishtype3dna.org)

## Maps

- Haplogroup R1b distribution map (http://mbe.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/full/22/10/1964/FIG6)
- EthnoAncestry's Map of R1b with S21, S29 Subclades (http://www.ethnoancestry.com/R1b_map.html)

## Projects

- R1* Haplogroup Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R1Asterisk/default.aspx)
- R-ht35 DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/ht35new/default.aspx)
- FTDNA Kerchner's R1b and Subclades YDNA Haplogroup Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/r1b/)
- R-P312 and Subclades Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/atlantic-r1b1c/default.aspx?/publicwebsite.aspx%3fsection=results)
- R1b1b1 Haplogroup Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R1b1b1/default.aspx)
- R1b1b2* Haplogroup Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/r1b1b2/default.aspx)
- R1b-U106/S21+ aka R1b1b2a1a Haplogroup Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/U106/default.aspx)
- R1b1b2a1b4 aka R1b(U152+) Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R1b-U152/default.aspx)
- R1b1b2a1b5 aka R1b1b2a1a2f aka L21+ Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R-L21/default.aspx)
- R1b1b2a1b5 aka R1b1b2a1a2f aka L21+ "Walk the Y" Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/RL21WTY2009/default.aspx)
- R1b1a2a1a1b4f R-L159 Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R1b-L159.2/default.aspx)
- R1b-U198/S29+ Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/U198/default.aspx)
- R-M222 Haplogroup Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R1b1c7/default.aspx)
- R-L226 "Irish Type III" Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R-L226_Project/default.aspx)
- R1b1* DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R1b1Asterisk/default.aspx)
- null439 project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/null439)
- British Isles DNA Project (http://www.britishislesdna.com/)
- Wales Cymru DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/WalesDNA/default.aspx)
- Danish Demes Regional DNA Project: Haplogroup R1b (http://danishdemes.org/YDNA-results-HgR1b.shtml)
- Jewish DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/JewishDNAProject/default.aspx?section=yresults)
- FTDNA The Jewish R1b Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/JewishR1b)
- French Heritage DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/frenchheritage/default.aspx)
- Iberian Peninsula DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/IberianDNA/default.aspx)
- Normandy Y-DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Normandy/default.aspx)
- Scandinavia Y-DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/scandinavianydna/default.aspx)
- Norway DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Norway/default.aspx)
- Benelux DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/benelux/default.aspx)
- Bretagne DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Bretagne/default.aspx)
- Assyrian Heritage DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/AssyrianHeritageDNAProject/default.aspx)
- Greek DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Greece/default.aspx)
- Turkey DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/turkey/default.aspx)
- Czech DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Czech/default.aspx)
- Switzerland DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/switzerland/default.aspx)
- Polish Family Tree DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/polish/default.aspx)
- Russia DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/russiadna/default.aspx)
- Slovakia DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/slovakia/default.aspx?section=goals)
- Hungarian Magyar Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Hungarian_Magyar_Y-DNA_Project/default.aspx)
- North Italy DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/northitaly/default.aspx)
- Italy DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Italy/default.aspx)
- Sicily DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Sicily/default.aspx)
- Iraq DNA project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Iraq/default.aspx)

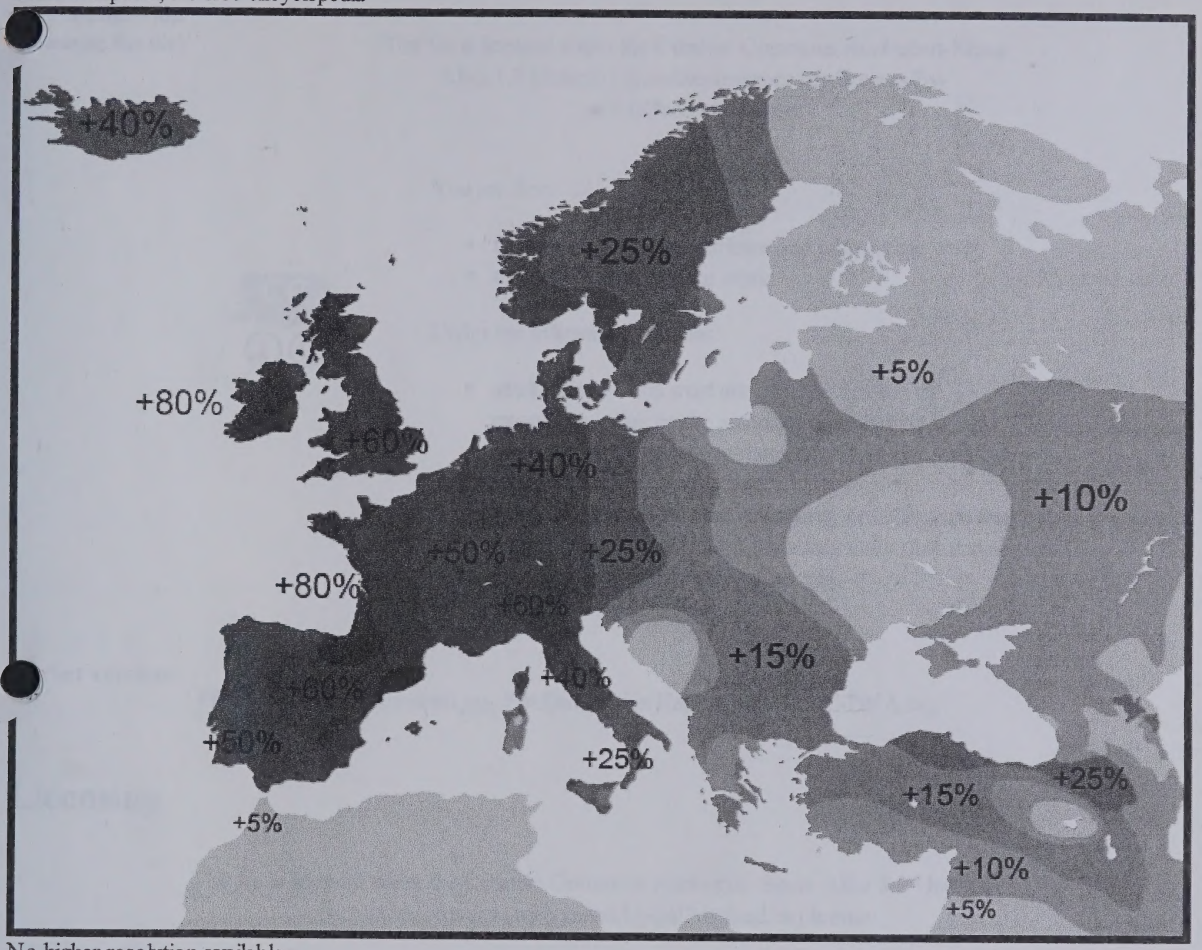
Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Haplogroup_R1b_(Y-DNA)&oldid=496214828"

Categories: Human Y-DNA haplogroups

- This page was last modified on 6 June 2012 at 03:05.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. See Terms of use for details.
Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

# File:Distribution Haplogroup R1b Y-DNA version 2.gif

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia




No higher resolution available.

Distribution_Haplogroup_R1b_Y-DNA_version_2.gif (760 × 596 pixels, file size: 51 KB, MIME type: image/gif)

This is a file from the Wikimedia Commons (//commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page) .
Information from its **description page there (//commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Distribution_Haplogroup_R1b_Y-DNA_version_2.gif)** is shown below.
Commons is a freely licensed media file repository. You can help (//commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:Welcome) .

## Summary

**Description** Distribution of haplogroup R1b of Y-DNA in Europe.

**Date** 28 February 2010

**Source** Own work

**Author** Maulucioni, based on an original work by User:Cadenas2008 (2008), user:Phirosiberia (2009) and

updated according Eupedia.com (2011). *Basado en un trabajo original de Cadenas2008, Phirosiberia y actualizado según Eupedia.com.*

**Permission (Reusing this file)**

This file is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 1.0 Generic (//creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/1.0/deed.en) license.

You are free:

- **to share** – to copy, distribute and transmit the work
- **to remix** – to adapt the work

Under the following conditions:

- **attribution** – You must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author or licensor (but not in any way that suggests that they endorse you or your use of the work).
- **share alike** – If you alter, transform, or build upon this work, you may distribute the resulting work only under the same or similar license to this one.

**Other versions**

File:R1b-DNA-Distribution.jpg, File:Distribution Haplogroup R1b Y-DNA.svg

# Licensing

This file is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported (//creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en) license.

You are free:

- **to share** – to copy, distribute and transmit the work
- **to remix** – to adapt the work

Under the following conditions:

- **attribution** – You must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author or licensor (but not in any way that suggests that they endorse you or your use of the work).
- **share alike** – If you alter, transform, or build upon this work, you may distribute the resulting work only under the same or similar license to this one.

# File history

Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

| | Date/Time | Thumbnail | Dimensions | User | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| current | 04:18, 27 December 2011 | | 760 × 596 (51 KB) | Maulucioni | Actualización / updated |
| | 19:21, 29 January 2011 | | 760 × 596 (48 KB) | Davius | {{Information \|Description= Distribution of haplogroup R1b of Y-DNA in Europe. \|Source= {{GFDL-user-w\|es\|English Wikipedia\|Maulucioni}} \|Date= 28 February 2010 \|Author= Maulucioni \|Permission= {{cc-by-sa}} \|other_versions= }} [[Category:Human Y-DNA haplog |
| | | | | | |

## File usage

The following pages on the English Wikipedia link to this file (pages on other projects are not listed):

- Haplogroup R1b (Y-DNA)

## Global file usage

The following other wikis use this file:

- Usage on de.wikipedia.org
  - Haplogruppe R1b (Y-DNA)
- Usage on es.wikipedia.org
  - Haplogrupo R1b del cromosoma Y
- Usage on ru.wikipedia.org
  - Гаплогруппа R1b (Y-ДНК)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Distribution_Haplogroup_R1b_Y-DNA_version_2.gif"

# Haplogroup R1 (Y-DNA)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In human genetics, **Haplogroup R1** is a Y-chromosome DNA haplogroup, a subgroup of haplogroup R, associated with the **M173** mutation. It is dominated in practice by two very common Eurasian clades, R1a and R1b, which together are found all over Eurasia except in Southeast Asia and East Asia. However other types of R1, less well-known and undefined so far by any identified SNP, and therefore referred to collectively simply as R1* or R-M173*, have been reported in the Americas, all over Asia and Oceania.

***Haplogroup R1***

| | |
|---|---|
| **Possible time of origin** | 25,000-30,000 years BP[1] |
| **Possible place of origin** | Central Asia or South Asia |
| **Ancestor** | R |
| **Descendants** | R1a, R1b |
| **Defining mutations** | M173[2] |

## Contents

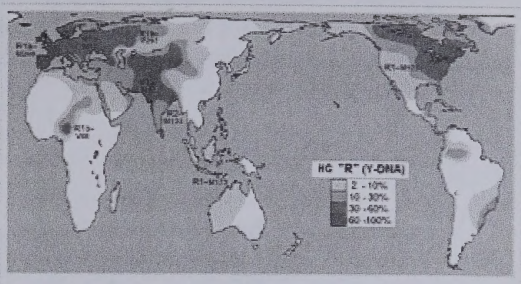

- 1 Origins
- 2 Distribution
  - 2.1 Eurasia
  - 2.2 Americas
  - 2.3 Africa
- 3 Subclades
  - 3.1 R1
    - 3.1.1 R1a
    - 3.1.2 R1b
- 4 Notes
- 5 References
- 6 See also


## Origins

The origins of R1 remain unclear. On the one hand there is a significant presence as far south as Central Africa, for example Cameroon. Although this is generally seen as a result of back migration from Eurasia, it has been seen, especially in conjunction with high levels of R1* in Jordan, as indicative of the likelihood that R1 had origins in the Middle East. Looking at R1's relatives more generally, haplogroup R is part of the family of haplogroup P, and a sibling clade, therefore, of haplogroup Q, which is common in the Americas, and in Eurasia is associated with eastern areas such as Siberia. Such information has been used to suggest an origin for R1 to the east of the Middle East. For example, Kivisild et al. (2003) believes the evidence "suggests that southern and western Asia might be the source of this haplogroup".[3] Referencing Kivisild et al., Soares et al. (2010) felt in their review of the literature, that the case for South Asian origins is strongest, with Central Asia argued by Wells et al. (2001) being also worthy of consideration.

# Distribution

Haplogroup R1 is fairly common throughout Europe, South Asia and Central Asia. It also occurs in Africa, Near East and Native americans from North America. Low frequencies in Siberia, Malay Archipelago and Indigenous Australians.[4]



Spread of Haplogroup R in native populations.

## Eurasia

R1 is very common throughout all of Eurasia except East Asia and Southeast Asia. Its distribution is believed to be associated with the re-settlement of Eurasia following the last glacial maximum. Its main subgroups are **R1a** (M420) and **R1b** (M343). One subclade of haplogroup R1b (especially R1b1a2, R-M269), is the most common haplogroup in Western Europe and Bashkortostan,[5] while another R1a (especially R1a1a, R-M17 or R-M98) is the most common haplogroup in large parts of South Asia, Eastern Europe, Central Asia, Western China, and South Siberia.[6]

Individuals whose Y-chromosomes possess all the mutations on internal nodes of the Y-DNA tree down to and including M207 (which defines Haplogroup R) but which display neither the M173 mutation that defines Haplogroup R1 nor the M479 mutation that defines Haplogroup R2 are categorised as belonging to group **R***. Haplogroup R* has been found in 10.3% (10/97) of a sample of Burusho and 6.8% (3/44) of a sample of Kalash from northern Pakistan.[7]

## Americas

*See also: Indigenous Amerindian genetics and Y-DNA haplogroups in Indigenous peoples of the Americas*

In Indigenous Americans groups, **R1** is the most common haplogroup after Q, especially in North America in Ojibwe people at 79%, Chipewyan 62%, Seminole 50%, Cherokee 47%, Dogrib 40% and Papago 38%.[8]

## Africa

One isolated clade (or clades) of Y chromosomes that appear to belong to **Haplogroup R1b1*** (P25-derived) is found at high frequency among the native populations of northern Cameroon, such as the Kirdi, in west-central Africa, which is believed to reflect a prehistoric back-migration of an ancient proto-Eurasian population into Africa.

# Subclades

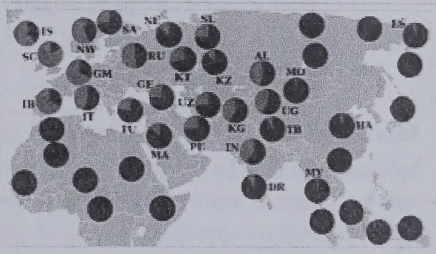
The subclades of haplogroup R with their defining mutation, according to the stratification chart published by the 2009 International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG)[9]:

- R
  - **R1** (**M173**/P241, M306/S1,P225, P231, P233, P234, P236, P238, P242, P245, P286, P294)
    - R1* *Found at low frequency in Middle East and South Asia*
    - **R1a** (**L62**/M513, L63/M511, L145/M449, L146/M420)
      - R1a*

- R1a1 (SRY1532.2/SRY10831.2, L120/M516, L122/M448, M459)
  - R1a1*
  - R1a1a (**M17**, M198, M417, M512, M514, M515) *Is typical in parts of Eastern Europe, Central Europe, South Asia and Central Asia. R1a1a also has a significant presence in the rest of Europe, Siberia, and the Middle East.*
- **R1b (M343)**
  - R1b*
  - R1b1 (P25, L278)
    - R1b1*
    - R1b1a (V88) *The majority was found in northern and central Africa*
    - R1b1b (P297) *Spread in Europe, Caucasus and Near East*
      - R1b1b1 (M73) *Typical of Bashkortostan (Russia) and Hazaras (Pakistan)*
      - R1b1b2 (M269, S3, S10, S13, S17, L265) *Typical of populations of Western Europe and Perm region, with a moderate distribution throughout Eurasia*
    - R1b1c (M335)

## R1

Haplogroup R1 contains the majority of representatives of haplogroup R in the form of its subclades, R1a and R1b.[10][11][12]



Distribution of R1a (purple) and R1b (red)

### R1a

*Main article: Haplogroup R1a (Y-DNA)*

The highest levels of R1a (>50%) are found across the Eurasian Steppe: West Bengal Brahmins (72%), and Uttar Pradesh Brahmins, (67%) , the Ishkashimi (68%), the Tajik population of Khojant (64%), Kyrgyz (63.5%), Sorbs (63.39%), Poles (56.4%), Ukrainians (50%) and Russians (50%).[11][13][14][15][16]

R1a has been variously associated with:

- the re-colonization of Eurasia during the Late Glacial Maximum.[11][17]
- the expansion of the Kurgan people from the Pontic-Caspian steppe, which is associated with the spread of the Indo-European languages.[11][13]

The Modern studies for R1a1 (M17) suggest that it could have originated in South Asia. It could have found its way initially from Western India (Gujarat) through Pakistan and Kashmir, then via Central Asia and Russia, before finally coming to Europe"..."as part of an archaeologically dated Paleolithic movement from east to west 30,000 years ago.[18]

### R1b

*Main article: Haplogroup R1b (Y-DNA)*

Haplogroup **R1b** probably originated in Eurasia prior to or during the last glaciation. It is the most common haplogroup in Western Europe, Bashkortostan[5] and may have survived the LGM concentrated in refugia in southern Europe, Aegean and Bashkortostan.[5]

It is also present at lower frequencies throughout Eastern Europe, with higher diversity than in western Europe, suggesting an ancient migration of R1b from the east.[19] R1b is also found at various frequencies in many different populations near the Ural Mountains and Central Asia, its likely region of origin.

The frequency is about 70 % in Spain and 60 % in France.[20] In south-eastern England the frequency of R1b is about 70%;[20] in parts of the rest of north and western England, Spain, Portugal, Wales and Ireland, it is as high as 90%; and in parts of north-western Ireland it reaches 98%.

It is also found in North Africa where its frequency surpasses 10% in some parts of Algeria.[21] It has been reported in newspapers that King Tut is a member of the haplogroup R1b1a2, but it is found in less than 1 % of men in most parts of Egypt today.[20]

The R1b clade appears to have a much higher degree of internal diversity than R1a, which suggests that the M343 mutation that derives R1b from R1* may have occurred considerably earlier than the SRY1532 mutation that defines R1a.

Although it is rare in South Asia, some populations show relatively high percentages for R1b. These include Lambadi showing 37%,[22] Hazara 32%[23] and Agharia (in East India) at 30%.[23] Besides these, R1b has appeared in Balochi (8%), Chenchu (2%), Makrani (5%), Newars (10.6%), Pallan (3.5%), Indian Punjabis (7.6%) and West Bengalis (6.5%).[22][23][24]

**R1b** (previously called **Hg1** and **Eu18**) is the most frequent Y-chromosome haplogroup in Europe. It is an offshoot of R1 (M173), characterised by the **M343** marker.[25] An overwhelming majority of members of R1b are classified as **R1b1** (defined by the P25 marker), the remainder as **R1b***. Its frequency is highest in Western Europe (and due to modern European emigration, in parts of the Americas). The majority of R1b-carriers of European descent belong to the subclade **R1b1b2** (M269).

# Notes


1. ^ Tatiana M. Karafet, Fernando L. Mendez, Monica B. Meilerman, Peter A. Underhill, Stephen L. Zegura, and Michael F. Hammer (2008). New binary polymorphisms reshape and increase resolution of the human Y chromosomal haplogroup tree
2. ^ Y-DNA Haplogroup R and its Subclades - 2008 (http://isogg.org/tree/ISOGG_HapgrpR08.html) from ISOGG
3. ^ "Given the geographic spread and STR diversities of sister clades R1 and R2, the latter of which is restricted to India, Pakistan, Iran, and southern central Asia, it is possible that southern and western Asia were the source for R1 and R1a differentiation."
4. ^ Manfred Kayser et al 2002, Reduced Y-Chromosome, but Not Mitochondrial DNA, Diversity in Human Populations from West New Guinea (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC379223/)
5. ^ *a b c* A. S. Lobov *et al.* (2009), "Y chromosome analysis in subpopulations of Bashkirs from Russia" (original text in Russian)
6. ^ Results for R1b1 members (http://homepage.eircom.net/~ihdp/ihdp/r1b1c.htm)
7. ^ Firasat, Sadaf; Khaliq, Shagufta; Mohyuddin, Aisha; Papaioannou, Myrto; Tyler-Smith, Chris; Underhill, Peter A; Ayub, Qasim (2007), "Y-chromosomal evidence for a limited Greek contribution to the Pathan population of Pakistan", *European Journal of Human Genetics* **15** (1): 121–126, DOI:10.1038/sj.ejhg.5201726

(http://dx.doi.org/10.1038%2Fsj.ejhg.5201726) , PMC 2588664 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2588664/?tool=pmcentrez) , PMID 17047675 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17047675) .

8. ^ Ripan Singh Malhi et al 2008, Distribution of Y Chromosomes Among Native North Americans: A Study of Athapaskan Population History (http://usmex.ucsd.edu/assets/022/10143.pdf)
9. ^ http://www.isogg.org/tree/Main06.html ISOGG Website
10. ^ Rosser et al. 2000
11. ^ *a b c d* Semino et al. 2000
12. ^ "Haplogroup R1 (M173)" (https://www3.nationalgeographic.com/genographic/atlas.html?card=my047) . *The Genographic Project*. National Geographic Society. https://www3.nationalgeographic.com/genographic/atlas.html?card=my047. Retrieved 2008-03-11.
13. ^ *a b* R.Spencer Wells et al, The Eurasian Heartland: A continental perspective on Y-chromosome diversity, *PNAS* August 28, 2001, vol. 98 no. 18, pp.10244-10249. (http://www.pnas.org/content/98/18/10244.full)
14. ^ High-Resolution Phylogenetic Analysis of Southeastern Europe Traces Major Episodes of Paternal Gene Flow Among Slavic Populations - Pericic et al. 22 (10): 1964 - Molecular Bi... (http://mbe.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/full/22/10/1964/TBL1)
15. ^ Behar et al. (2003)
16. ^ The Autochthonous Origin and a Tribal Link of Indian Brahmins: Evaluation Through Molecular Genetic Markers, by S. Sharma (1,2), E. Rai (1,2), S. Singh (1,2), P.R. Sharma (1,3), A.K. Bhat (1), K. Darvishi (1), A.J.S. Bhanwer (2), P.K. Tiwari (3), R.N.K. Bamezai (1) 1) NCAHG, SLS, JNU, New delhi; 2) Department of Human Genetics, GNDU, Amritsar; 3) Centre for Genomics, SOS zoology, JU, Gwalior, Page 273 (1344/T), Published in The American Society of Human Genetics 57th Annual Meeting, October 23–27, 2007, San Diego, California.
17. ^ Passarino et al. (2002)
18. ^ Underhill et al. (2009)
19. ^ Variations of R1b Ydna in Europe: Distribution and Origins (http://www.worldfamilies.net/Tools/r1b_ydna_in_europe)
20. ^ *a b c* Reuters (August 2, 2011). "Most Euro men are related to King Tut: DNA tetsting reveals strange genetic link among Europeans; Oddly, most Egyptians not in the family" (http://www.metro.us/newyork/international/article/931992--most-euro-men-are-related-to-king-tut) . Metro NY. http://www.metro.us/newyork/international/article/931992--most-euro-men-are-related-to-king-tut.
21. ^ Analysis of Y-chromosomal SNP haplogroups and STR haplotypes in an Algerian population sample (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=pubmed&uid=17909833&cmd=showdetailview&indexed=google)
22. ^ *a b* Kivisild et al. (2005)
23. ^ *a b c* Sengupta et al. (2005)
24. ^ Gayden, T; Cadenas, AM; Regueiro, M; Singh, NB; Zhivotovsky, LA; Underhill, PA; Cavalli-Sforza, LL; Herrera, RJ (2007), "The Himalayas as a directional barrier to gene flow.", *American Journal of Human Genetics* **80** (5): 884–94, DOI:10.1086/516757 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1086%2F516757) , PMC 1852741 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1852741/?tool=pmcentrez) , PMID 17436243 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17436243) .
25. ^ Note that in earlier literature the M269 marker, rather than M343, was used to define the R1b haplogroup. Then, for a time (from 2003 to 2005) what is now R1b1c was designated R1b3.

# References

- Behar et al.; Thomas, MG; Skorecki, K; Hammer, MF; Bulygina, E; Rosengarten, D; Jones, AL; Held, K et al. (2003), "Multiple Origins of Ashkenazi Levites: Y Chromosome Evidence for Both Near Eastern and European Ancestries" (http://www.ucl.ac.uk/tcga/tcgapdf/Behar-AJHG-03.pdf) , *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **73** (4): 768–779, DOI:10.1086/378506 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1086%2F378506) , PMC 1180600 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1180600/?tool=pmcentrez) , PMID 13680527 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/13680527) , http://www.ucl.ac.uk/tcga/tcgapdf/Behar-AJHG-03.pdf

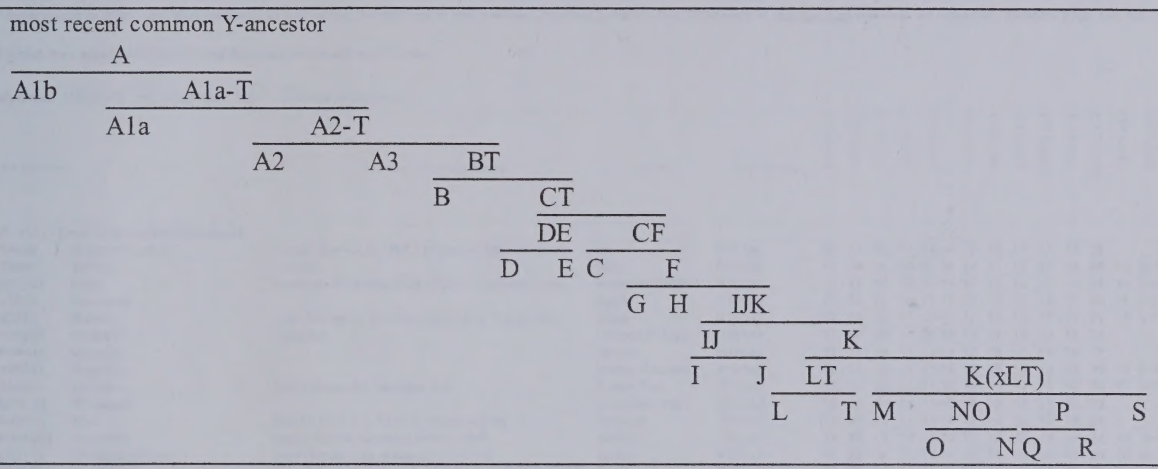
- Luigi Luca Cavalli-Sforza (1994), *The History and Geography of Human Genes*, Princeton University Press, ISBN 0-691-08750-4
- Cinnioğlu et al., C; King, R; Kivisild, T; Kalfoğlu, E; Atasoy, S; Cavalleri, GL; Lillie, AS; Roseman, CC et al. (2004), "Excavating Y-chromosome haplotype strata in Anatolia" (http://www.springerlink.com/content/q884mpdr929yuye0/fulltext.pdf) , *Hum Genet* **114** (2): 127, DOI:10.1007/s00439-003-1031-4 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1007%2Fs00439-003-1031-4) , PMID 14586639 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14586639) , http://www.springerlink.com/content/q884mpdr929yuye0/fulltext.pdf
- Passarino et al.; Cavalleri, GL; Lin, AA; Cavalli-Sforza, LL; Børresen-Dale, AL; Underhill, PA (2002), "Different genetic components in the Norwegian population revealed by the analysis of mtDNA and Y chromosome polymorphisms" (http://www.nature.com/ejhg/journal/v10/n9/full/5200834a.html) , *Eur. J. Hum. Genet.* **10** (9): 521–9, DOI:10.1038/sj.ejhg.5200834 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1038%2Fsj.ejhg.5200834) , PMID 12173029 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12173029) , http://www.nature.com/ejhg/journal/v10/n9/full/5200834a.html.
- Saha et al.; Sharma, S; Bhat, A; Pandit, A; Bamezai, R (2005), "Genetic affinity among five different population groups in India reflecting a Y-chromosome gene flow", *J. Hum. Genet.* **50** (1): 49–51, DOI:10.1007/s10038-004-0219-3 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1007%2Fs10038-004-0219-3) , PMID 15611834 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15611834) .
- Semino et al. (2000), "The Genetic Legacy of Paleolithic Homo sapiens sapiens in Extant Europeans" (http://hpgl.stanford.edu/publications/Science_2000_v290_p1155.pdf) (PDF), *Science* **290**, http://hpgl.stanford.edu/publications/Science_2000_v290_p1155.pdf.
- Sengupta et al.; Zhivotovsky, LA; King, R; Mehdi, SQ; Edmonds, CA; Chow, CE; Lin, AA; Mitra, M et al. (2005), "Polarity and Temporality of High-Resolution Y-Chromosome Distributions in India Identify Both Indigenous and Exogenous Expansions and Reveal Minor Genetic Influence of Central Asian Pastoralists", *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **78** (2): 202–21, DOI:10.1086/499411 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1086%2F499411) , PMC 1380230 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1380230/?tool=pmcentrez) , PMID 16400607 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16400607) .
- Soares et al.; Achilli, A; Semino, O; Davies, W; MacAulay, V; Bandelt, HJ; Torroni, A; Richards, MB (2010), "The Archaeogenetics of Europe" (http://download.cell.com/current-biology/pdf/PIIS0960982209020697.pdf?intermediate=true) , *Current Biology* **20** (4): R174–83, DOI:10.1016/j.cub.2009.11.054 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.cub.2009.11.054) , PMID 20178764 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20178764) , http://download.cell.com/current-biology/pdf/PIIS0960982209020697.pdf?intermediate=true
- Wells et al.; Yuldasheva, N; Ruzibakiev, R; Underhill, PA; Evseeva, I; Blue-Smith, J; Jin, L; Su, B et al. (2001), "The Eurasian Heartland: A continental perspective on Y-chromosome diversity" (http://www.pnas.org/cgi/content/full/98/18/10244) , *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* **98** (18): 10244–9, DOI:10.1073/pnas.171305098 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1073%2Fpnas.171305098) , PMC 56946 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC56946/?tool=pmcentrez) , PMID 11526236 (//www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11526236) , http://www.pnas.org/cgi/content/full/98/18/10244. Also [1] (http://www.pnas.org/cgi/reprint/98/18/10244.pdf)


## ee also

- Human Y-chromosome DNA haplogroup
- Genealogical DNA test
- Prehistoric Europe

- Y-chromosome haplogroups by populations
- R-Arabia Y-DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R-Arabia)

**Evolutionary tree of Human Y-chromosome DNA (Y-DNA) haplogroups**




Y-DNA by populations · Famous Y-DNA haplotypes

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Haplogroup_R1_(Y-DNA)&oldid=494451917"

Categories: Human Y-DNA haplogroups | Human evolution

- This page was last modified on 26 May 2012 at 11:43.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. See Terms of use for details.
  Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

## R1b1a2 Iberian - Y-DNA Classic Chart

* Haplogroups in green have been confirmed by SNP testing. Haplogroups in red have been predicted by Family Tree DNA based on unambiguous results in the individual's personal page. This has bee

To read more about how to understand this chart please visit the FAQ here

**Markers:** Y-DNA12 **Page Size:** 500 ☑ Show All Columns

| Kit Number | Name | Paternal Ancestor Name | Country | Haplogroup | DYS393 | DYS390 | DYS19 | DYS391 | DYS385 | DYS426 | DYS388 | DYS439 | DYS389I | DYS392 | DYS389II | DYS458 | DYS459 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R1b1a2 - Deep Clade testing encouraged | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 84620 | Gomez - Norton | Manuel Gomez, b. 1897, La Coruna, Galacia, Spain | Spain | R1b1a2 | 12 | 22 | 15 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| 59284 | Gómez | Gómez | Spain | R1b1a2 | 12 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 |
| 202903 | Chen | Servando Rodriguez DOB 10/23/27, Havana, Cuba | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 12 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 |
| 13070 | Rodriguez | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 12 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 16 | 9-10 |
| 90843 | Álvarez | Jose Álvarez de González, born 1880, Puerto Rico | Spain | R1b1a2 | 12 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 10-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 |
| 136805 | González | González | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 12 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 10-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| N44446 | Gonzales | | Mexico | R1b1a2 | 12 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| 168061 | Rodrigues | | United Kingdom | R1b1a2 | 12 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 19 | 9-10 |
| 164661 | Gonzalez | Martin Gonzalez - Mercado1895 | Puerto Rico | R1b1a2 | 12 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 |
| N76103 | Rodriguez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 12 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 30 | | |
| N46722 | Silva | Manuel Silva, b.c. 1890, Graciosa Azores | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 12 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| N105207 | Gonzalez | Pablo Moreno González, born c. 1909 | Mexico | R1b1a2 | 12 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 28 | 14 | 9-9 |
| 232112 | González de León | Juan González de Acevedo1707-1770 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 12 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 |
| 163556 | de Oliveira | Jose Antonio Nascimento/Abel Borges de Oliveira BR | Brazil | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 12 | 11 | 11-12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | | |
| 148473 | Rodriguez | Monserrate Rodriguez (1869 - ? ) | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 13 | 10 | 12-15 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-9 |
| 82297 | Gonzales | Levin Mitchell b.1813 d.1900 | United Kingdom | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 11-11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| 133203 | Silva | Tomas Silva, born c. 1850 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 |
| 209275 | Lisster | George Taylor Lister | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 16 | 9-9 |
| [illegible]149 | Martinez | Martinez | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 |
| [illegible]562 | Flores | | Mexico | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| [illegible]159 | Fernandez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| 219460 | Fernandez | Jesus Maria Fernández | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 |
| N33956 | Ferreira | Ernesto Ferreira b.c. 1814 Sines Portugal | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 28 | | |
| 138036 | Silva | Henry Louis Silva | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 |
| 57211 | Rezente | Lourenco Nuno, b.c. 1600s, Santa Maria | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| 168433 | de Melo | Agostinho Nunes de Magalhães, 17?? - 17?? | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 |
| 224157 | Marcus | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 12-13 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 16 | 9-9 |
| 58406 | Gomez | | Mexico | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 13-14 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 |
| 178914 | Martinez | Jean Gines Martinez b1924 | Algeria | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 12 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 |
| 171472 | Rodriguez | Francisco Rodriguez, born c. 1850 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| 67472 | Gonzalez Morales | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 15 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 28 | | |
| N36991 | Diaz | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 12 | 11 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| N71096 | Gonzalez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 10-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| 211369 | Tba | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 29 | | |
| 26618 | Nims | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 15 | 9-10 |
| 198038 | Rodriguez | juaquin rodriguez dela flor 1830-1867 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 10-10 |
| 96139 | Fernandez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| 158059 | Encarnacion | Enrique Encarnacion Rodriguez, Trujillo Bajo, Puer | Puerto Rico | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 10-10 |
| 225103 | Mariategui-Levi | Lope Lopez Lord of Mariategui, ~1181-1257 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 |
| N21879 | Silva | | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 30 | | |
| 146342 | Gonzales | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 28 | 15 | 9-9 |
| 109095 | Rodriguez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| N78261 | Fernández | Nazario Fernández, b. 1890 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| N63542 | González | Francisco González Cano, born c. | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 |
| N74281 | Fernandes | Antonio Fernandes, b. 1870, Parambos, Portugal | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 19 | 9-9 |
| 169324 | Gonzales | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 |
| 67424 | Gómez | Francisco Gomez, 1745 - 1797 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | | |
| 51999 | Silva | Silva | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 |
| 148835 | Gonzalez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 18 | 9-10 |
| 110321 | Martinez | Hernan Martin Serrano, born c. 1550 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | | |
| 185464 | Putman | Hernan Martin Serrano, born c. 1550 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | | |
| 234789 | martinez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | | |
| 48029 | Martinez | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | 18 | 9-10 |
| 198438 | Martinez | LeRoy Martinez | Mexico | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | 18 | 9-10 |
| 118754 | Martinez | Pedro Serrano, 1480 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | 18 | 9-10 |
| 166365 | Martinez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | 18 | 9-10 |
| [illegible]8946 | Martinez | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | 19 | 9-10 |
| [illegible]569 | Martinez | Hernan Martin Serrano, b.c. 1558 Zacatecas Mexico | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | 19 | 9-10 |
| 46965 | Brito | Miguel Antonio BRITO, b.c. 1780 NewSpain | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 32 | 19 | 9-10 |
| 147881 | Martinez | Jose Joaquin Martin born c. 1760 d. 1809 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 |
| 91702 | Martinez | Ofelio Martinez Olivares, b 1933 Veracruz, Mex | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| 96343 | Avila | Blas Avila, Choix, Sinaloa, Mexico | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| N47428 | Diaz | CAPOTE | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| 201759 | De Avila | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 15 | 9-10 |
| 209572 | Alves | Borges Torres Alves | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 19 | 9-10 |
| 62741 | Rocha | Ramon Rocha, born Diriamba, Nicaragua c. 1905 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 |
| 208512 | Rael | Francisco Rael. born c. 1822 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 20 | 9-10 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N20457 | Corella | Corella | Italy | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 29 | | |
| 52699 | Diaz | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 |
| N32339 | Ferrer | Ignacio Ferrer | Peru | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 27 | | |
| E10383 | F | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| [illegible]048 | de Sosa | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| [illegible]16 | Diaz López | | Puerto Rico | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 |
| [illegible]314 | Fernández | Felino Fernández, born 1800's | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 |
| [illegible]43952 | Menendez Mantici | Antonio Menendez Valdes, born c. 1627 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 |
| N98759 | Martinez | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 19 | 9-9 |
| N27773 | Silva | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| N104407 | Meixueiro | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 30 | | |
| 181056 | Silva | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 13-13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 |
| N70201 | Diaz | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 14-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | | |
| 85770 | Rodriguez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 10-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| N9818 | Diaz | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 10-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | | |
| 94082 | Avila | Ávila | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 |
| N54085 | Diaz Avila | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 30 | | |
| N55027 | Rodriguez | Rodriguez | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 30 | | |
| N38270 | Gonzalez | | Puerto Rico | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 30 | | |
| N4663 | Rodriguez | Jose Rodriguez, born c. 1890 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| 111923 | Gomez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| N65760 | Gomez | Eligio Gomez1885-1984 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| N[illegible]621 | Martinez | JOSE MARTINEZ | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-9 |
| N[illegible]97 | Silva | | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 28 | | |
| 18539 | Rodriguez | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| 227501 | Rodriguez | Joseph "Joe" C Rodriguez, b. 9/4/1872/1875 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 |
| N39180 | Martinez | Pedro Martinez Dias | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 |
| 16661 | Serros | Blas Cerros | Mexico | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 |
| 155169 | Fernandez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 |
| 39179 | Diaz Garcia-Longoria | Leon Diaz, Spain | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 |
| 154776 | Holmes | Miguel Gil c1560 Sao Bartolomeu, Terceira, Azores | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 |
| 159868 | Gomez | | Mexico | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 |
| 26669 | Silva | de Souza | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 |
| 219920 | Bueti | Michele Bueti, 1842 - 1935 - Solano Sup. Calabria | Italy | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 |
| 36463 | Da Silva | Antonio Simplicio da Silva,b ????,d circa 1932 | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 30 | | |
| 99239 | Gonzales | Felipe Gonzales, born c. 1752 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 30 | | |
| 150492 | Rodriguez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 16 | 9-10 |
| 74899 | Gonzales | Pascual González, born c. 1885, San Antonio Tx | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 16 | 9-10 |
| E8224 | Garmendia Echeverria | jose francisco garmendia murua | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 |
| 56185 | Gonzalez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| N99986 | Thomas-Del Grande | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| 188146 | Claro | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 |
| [illegible]566 | Gonzáles | Jose Gonzáles, born March 1901 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 |
| [illegible]96 | Rodriguez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 |
| [illegible]27687 | Gonzalez | Cesar González, b.c.1879 and d. abt 1928 | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 |
| 168632 | Ellis | martinez | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 |
| 188079 | Alexandre Junior | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 |
| 204158 | Revious | John Revious b. 1877 Wheeler Co, TX | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 8-10 |
| 156192 | Andrade | Manuel de Sousa Andrade, born c. 1770 | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-9 |
| 126516 | Martinez | Jose Maria Martinez | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 19 | 8-9 |
| N17481 | Rodriguez | Americo Rodriguez, born c. 1917 corpus christi tx | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 31 | | |
| 78035 | Avila | Manuel Avila b.c.1898 Cadiz, Spain died 1965 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 30 | | |
| 59890 | Martinez | Pedro Martinez, webb countytexas | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | | |
| N106106 | Gonzalez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | | |
| 47605 | Pacheco | Herminio González Rodríguez | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 |
| A3826 | González Y Pérez | González y Pérez | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 18 | 8-8 |
| 199425 | Gonzales | | United Kingdom | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | 17 | 9-9 |
| N77053 | Rodriguez | Rodriguez | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 30 | | |
| 227252 | Borges | Eulojio Borges | Puerto Rico | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 28 | 17 | 9-10 |
| N41791 | Lopes | Lópes | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 29 | | |
| N14061 | Dill Gomes | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 28 | | |
| 79996 | Santos | Miguel dos Santos Simas, Santo Amaro, Pico island | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 |
| 184215 | Pimental | | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-9 |
| 160226 | Rodriguez | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 19 | 9-10 |
| 228178 | Costa | Domingos Alvarez dos Santos, 1713? | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 |
| 159428 | Armijo | Francisco Montes Vigil, born c. 1665 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-9 |
| 155991 | Gómez | Jeronimo Gomez, unknown | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-9 |
| N34515 | Silva | Silva, from Sesimbra, Portugal | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-9 |
| 85989 | Martinez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 29 | | |
| 99113 | Martinez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 |
| 235377 | Cunha | | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 19 | 9-9 |
| 128855 | Martinez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| 221477 | Rodriguez | Rodriguez | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 16 | 9-10 |
| E12614 | Dias | Manuel Dias, born c. 1840 | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 28 | | |
| 228300 | Guimarães | josé alves guimarães | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| 181567 | Diaz | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 |
| E15211 | Farelo | Farelo, b1740 LEBRUXO - GALICIA | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 29 | | |
| N89757 | Rodriguez | | Dominican Republic | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 29 | | |
| N44410 | Fernandez | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | | |
| N61736 | Fernandez | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | | |
| [illegible]78652 | Botelho | Joaquim da Silva, born 1870's, Portugal | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 16 | 9-10 |
| [illegible]9568 | Torres | Ricardo Torres | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | 17 | 9-10 |
| 225718 | Vargas | Estevan Castorena | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| N38154 | González | Martin González de Rivera, b. 1869 Cabanas, Spain | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12-13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| N66862 | Torres | Torres | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| 227574 | Rodriguez | Nicholas Rodriguez | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 |
| N16521 | Leitão | Luís Gonçalves Leitão, 1885 - ? | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12-14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 30 | | |
| N4257 | Gonzalez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12-14 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | |
| N20183 | Diaz | Candido Diaz, b.c. 1883 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12-16 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | | |
| 47635 | Diaz Palomares | Francisco Eugenio Jose Diaz Volero 1872- 1927 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 13-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | 16 | 9-10 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N37129 | Gomez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 14-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | | | |
| N36103 | Olivera | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 12 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| 102522 | Gonzales | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 13 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 30 | | | |
| 187538 | Garcias | marius garcias | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 10 | 11-12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 28 | 18 | 9-9 | |
| N5346 | Gonzales | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| [illegible]1714 | Rodriguez | Fernando Rodriguez Galvez,(1888-1963) | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 19 | 9-10 | |
| T[illegible]914 | Martinez | Anastacio Martinez, born abt. 1860, Yucatan Mexico | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| [illegible]3270 | Garcia | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | | | |
| 151005 | Baez | Juan Maria Baez, unknown abt 1885 - 1900s | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 136579 | Sousa | | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| 63717 | Fernández | Andrés Fernández, born c. 1835 in Coruña, Spain | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-9 | |
| 164824 | Ferreira | Esmeraldo Ferreira | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 30 | | | |
| 134056 | Diaz-Alvarez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 26 | 15 | 9-9 | |
| N70459 | Martinez | Pedro Martinez Cuenca | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| 212577 | Diaz | | Puerto Rico | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 12 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 16 | 9-10 | |
| N22290 | Díaz | Bernardo Díaz Gonzalez-Berbeo, 1888-1921 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 12 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 30 | | | |
| 59130 | Gonzales | Jose Manual González, born c. 1825-27 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 16 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 104407 | Silva | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 10-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 41353 | Torres | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 16 | 9-10 | |
| 138295 | Martinez | Arturo Martinez 1899 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 28 | | | |
| 189889 | Sánchez | Sánchez | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 53861 | Collazo | Collazo | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 194476 | Paiva Jorge | | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 | |
| N8926 | Gonzalez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| N61246 | Navarro | Pablo Isaac Navarro | Ecuador | R1b1a2 | 13 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| N79326 | Rodríguez | Francisco Rodríguez, Amoeiro, Galicia ca. 1820 - ? | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 9-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | | | |
| 44886 | Ferreira | Ferreira | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 25 | 15 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| N1915 | Ferreira | JUAN FERREIRA Y GONZALEZ | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 14 | 22 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 28 | | | |
| 62866 | Gomez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 14 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-9 | |
| 55473 | Martinez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 14 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 29 | | | |
| N39364 | Filipe Da Silva | | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 14 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | | | |
| 142180 | Torres | Victor Torres | Nicaragua | R1b1a2 | 14 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 31 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| N101208 | González | Narciso González y de Mesa, 1830-45 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 14 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| 15196 | Gomez | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 14 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| 180645 | Mendez | Leocadio Mendez Bordon, born c. 1870, puerto rico | Puerto Rico | R1b1a2 | 14 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 | |
| 174226 | Toledo | Toledo | Puerto Rico | R1b1a2 | 14 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 19 | 9-10 | |
| N86319 | Rodriguez Lopez | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 14 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| N9959 | Mendez | Gonzalo Mendez de Miranda, Asturias, born c. 1591 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 14 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | | | |
| 153123 | Martinez | | Spain | R1b1a2 | 14 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12-15 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 | |
| 137251 | Gómez | Antonio Gómez | Spain | R1b1a2 | 14 | 24 | 15 | 10 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| 226494 | Oliveira | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 14 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 19 | 9-10 | |
| N26548 | Mendez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 14 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| 103321 | Gonzalez | Marcos Evangelista Gonzalez de la Cruz | Spain | R1b1a2 | 15 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 28 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| R1b1a2a Haplogroup | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [illegible]581 | Gilabert Salort | | Spain | R1b1a2a | 12 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 13-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 | |
| R1b1a2a1 sub-clade (results pending) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N102055 | Venardos | Athanasios Venardos | Greece | R1b1a2a1 | 12 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 12-14 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 18 | 9-10 | |
| E12439 | Fega | FEGA | Albania | R1b1a2a1 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 10-11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 8-10 | |
| R1b1a2a1a Haplogroup | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E2689 | Álvarez Adriaansen | Álvarez, b.1930, Orense | Spain | R1b1a2a1a | 13 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 11-16 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 | |
| 198446 | Haire | Peter Hare d.1840 | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2a1a1a | 13 | 26 | 13 | 10 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| R1b1a2a1a1a Haplogroup | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 88776 | Ledezma | Bartolome de Ledesma, b. c. 1620, Orotava, Canary | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1a | 13 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-9 | |
| R1b1a2a1a1a4 sub-clade | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 164370 | Rodríguez | Manuel Rodríguez-Ortiz, b. 14 July 1887, Puerto Ri | Puerto Rico | R1b1a2a1a1a4 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 15 | 10-10 | |
| 196673 | Silveira | Frank Alvernaz Silveira, Sr | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1a4 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 | |
| R1b1a2a1a1b* sub-clade - DF27 test recommended | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 99773 | Torres | Roman Torres, 1870 | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 12 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 186620 | Nunes Garcia Leal | Francisco Luís, b.c. 1620, Azores, Portugal | Portugal | R1b1a2 | 13 | 20 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 | |
| 166447 | Garcia | Francisco Luís, b. c. 1620, Azores, Portugal | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 20 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 19 | 9-10 | |
| N43069 | Avila | Mucio Avila, circa 1800 | Mexico | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 11-11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 8-10 | |
| 155504 | Teixeira | | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 164690 | Pinto | Syndolpho Thobias Pintto | Netherlands | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| E13820 | de Oliveira | Antonio d'oliveira, 1755 - 1825 | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| N1859 | Torres | Torres-De Jesus | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 23 | 15 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 | |
| 33360 | Rodriguez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 12-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| N37175 | Moura Neto | João Antonio de Moura, Ceará, Brazil | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 | |
| N87857 | Iriarte | Johanes Yriarte d.1620 | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| N94556 | Garrido Fierro | Nicolas Garrido. ?-1954 | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 26024 | Martinez | Hernan Martin Serrano, born c. 1550, New Spain | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | | | |
| 170537 | Gonzales | Marcelino Gonzalez B. 1750 Rio Arriba, NM | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | 18 | 9-10 | |
| 169709 | Martinez | Jose Joaquin Martin, born c. 1750 | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 29213 | Rocha | Jose Baltazar Rocha, d. 180 | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 | |
| 98652 | Godoy | Gonçalo Rodrigues (abt. 1620) | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 | |
| 96149 | Camara | Manoel Gomes Rodrigues, 1660-1725 | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-9 | |
| 120967 | Coutinho | João de Deus Vieira, born c. 1780 | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-9 | |
| 160022 | Congdon Gonzalez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 10-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 20 | 9-10 | |
| 29073 | Fimbres | GABRIEL FIMBRES, SONORA MEXICO | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 | |
| 114518 | Gonzalez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 196973 | García | Isidoro García, c. 1795, Río Grande, PR | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 16848 | Tarín | José Benito Zambrano, b. 1702 Valle de Allende | Mexico | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 | |
| [illegible]082 | Rodriguez | Felipe Rodriguez, b.c. 1735, Toa Alta, PR | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| [illegible]1798 | Díaz | Eliseo Díaz Villar, nacido 11 de Mayo 1895 | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-9 | |
| [illegible]6046 | Díaz | Simón Díaz Pavón, Los Cerralbos, Toledo, Spain | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 | |
| E8910 | Rodriguez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| 43 | Rodríguez | Gregorio Rodríguez, born circa 1810 | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 178104 | Do Nascimento Sales | João Crispim da Rocha, c. 1870 - ) | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 202362 | Oliveira | | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 95858 | de Lira | João Fernandes Jales, 1850 | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| B1595 | Melendez Rivera | Juan Melendez Centeno b.1867 d.1902 | Puerto Rico | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| N77666 | Gomez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 30 | | | |
| 178479 | Batista | Nicolas Batista, 1872-1939,Santa Cruz de Tenerife | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 16 | 9-10 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N76537 | Fernandez de Oliveira Monteiro | Domingos Alves de Oliveira, born around 1870 | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| N94262 | Peres | Victoriano Perez/Peres Nuevo Leon Mexico b.1849 | Mexico | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 12 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 208484 | Rodríguez | George Rodríguez | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 14 | 12 | 14-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 28 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 164827 | Moura e Silva | Joaquim Rodrigues de Moura, b.c. 1780 | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 15 | 10 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 28 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 198616 | Tribaudini | Unknown, France, Germany | France | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 10-10 | |
| 71307 | de Lima | Carneiro de Lima | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 28 | | | |
| 261 | Sotela | Manuel Santana Sotela Gamboa b.1765 Costa Rica | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 | |
| 6756 | Sánchez | Sánchez | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 24 | 16 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-9 | |
| N34178 | Robles | Juan Eusebio Robles, born 1788, Fajardo, PR | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 16 | 9-10 | |
| E15081 | Serrano Castillo | Leonardo Serrano González, b. 1893 and d. 1953 | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 12-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-9 | |
| N71813 | Ter Brugge | John Doe, 1950 | France | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| N27160 | Campos | Manuel Fernández abt 1860 Santander,Spain | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 31 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| N94883 | Fernandes Rodriguez | Andre Fernandes, b. c. 1590, Ourondo, Covilha | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 25 | 14 | 12 | 11-13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 4226 | Scott | Andres F Garza, born c. 1900 | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 25 | 14 | 12 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 | |
| N54740 | Fernández | Fernando Fernández, born c. | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 13 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 | |
| 90018 | Torres de Castro | João Luiz de Souza Castro | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b | 14 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-9 | |
| N74331 | Mendez | Mendez | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b | 14 | 24 | 13 | 12 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| 129870 | Rodriguez | Pedro Rodriguez 1810 - 1870 | Puerto Rico | R1b1a2a1a1b | 14 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 28 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| R1b1a2a1a1b2 sub-clade | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 159918 | Quijano | Francisco Quijano Y Jimenez, ~ 1874 Galicia,Spain | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b2 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 71688 | Mendez | Ramon Mendez-Fortun, 1917, Ardales, Spain, 29550 | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b2 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| R1b1a2a1a1b3 sub-clade | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N105958 | García | Manuel García, b. circa 1875, Belize | Belize | R1b1a2a1a1b3 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 29 | | | |
| N42592 | Zafonte | Grandfather-Zafonte, b1872, Palermo, Sicily | Italy | R1b1a2a1a1b3 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-9 | |
| N53785 | Tucker | Joseph Tucker 1837-1905 | Ukraine | R1b1a2a1a1b3 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| R1b1a2a1a1b3c sub-clade | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65971 | Rodriguez | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2a1a1b3c | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 | |
| R1b1a2a1a1b3d Haplogroup | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 217503 | González | Gregorio González, Santa Cruz Lachixolana, Mexico | Mexico | R1b1a2a1a1b3d | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 14-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| R1b1a2a1a1b4 sub-clade - DF13 test recommended | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 119065 | Bezerra de Vasconcelos Sobrinho | Francisco Bezerra de Vasconcelos (great-great fath | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 23 | 15 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| 169582 | Consalus | Maneul Gonsalus I, abt 1662 - 10 Apr 1752 | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 13 | 10 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 143916 | Rodríguez | Jose Rodríguez Jaguey Rincon PR 1836 | Puerto Rico | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 18 | 9-10 | |
| 131334 | Moreno | Pascasio Moreno 1849 Aguadilla, Puerto Rico | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 48788 | Lopez | Charles Foreman b.c. 1800, England | England | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 19 | 9-10 | |
| 149534 | Camhi | R. Yosef Kimhi, b. abt. 1130 Seville, Spain | Greece | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| 149541 | Kimchi | R. Yosef Kimhi, b. abt. 1130 Seville, Spain | Bulgaria | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| E6409 | Arévalo Aguirre | Arévalo Buendia | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 19 | 9-10 | |
| 153485 | Chimichi | R. Yosef Kimhi, b. abt. 1130 Seville, Spain | Italy | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| 149540 | Kamhi | R. Yosef Kimhi, b. abt. 1130 Seville, Spain | Turkey | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| N16025 | Gomez | Gómez | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 118176 | Goncalves Dos Reis | João dos Reis | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-9 | |
| 89912 | Rodríguez | José Rodríguez, b.1850?, Ourense, Galicia, Spain | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 31 | 18 | 9-10 | |
| 746 | Salmons-Perez | Rowland Salmon/Sammons 1755-1819, Virginia, USA | United States | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 430 | Llansó | Jaime Llansó, b. late 1600's France, Origin Spain | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9-10 | |
| 904 | Montanez | Jesus Montanez, b.c. 1860, Fajardo, Puerto Rico | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 82247 | Garcia | Juan Garcia, born c. 1880 (Cortez-Valdez) | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 10-10 | |
| 46334 | Sampedro | Pedro Sampedro, 1800, Matienzo, Cantabria, Spain | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 10-10 | |
| 172173 | Garcia | Manuel Correia Neves, ab. 1730-1811 | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12-15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 201383 | Vier | James Garland Vier1794-1875 son William Woods Vier | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 31 | 18 | 9-10 | |
| 70364 | Fernandez | Miguel Fernández | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-9 | |
| 136490 | Costa | Louis Valente Costa, 1886-1955 | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-9 | |
| 79767 | Vargas | Manuel Pereira Vargas, b 1818,Castelo Branco Faial | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-9 | |
| 165841 | TRUJILLO | Benjamin Abel Trujillo | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 13 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 11-11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| 171804 | Noac | Francisco SÁNCHEZ, born 1798 | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 14 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 28 | 17 | 10-10 | |
| 232541 | Roma | Pere ROMA, b. 1500 | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b4 | 14 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 9-9 | |
| R1b1a2a1a1b5 sub-clade | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 108105 | Correia | Luis Garcia, b.c. 1860, Tabua, Portugal | Portugal | R1b1a2a1a1b5 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-9 | |
| 193141 | Mas | Pere Mas, b. 1562, Monells, CT, Spain | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b5 | 14 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-9 | |
| R1b1a2a1a1b5a sub-clade | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60151 | Espinosa | Santiago Espinoza, b. circa 1881 | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b5a | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| 182567 | Lucero | Lucero, Ecuador | Spain | R1b1a2a1a1b5a | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9-10 | |
| N28116 | Silva-Hernandez | Serapio Silva, b. circa 1858 d. before 1913 | Mexico | R1b1a2a1a1b5a | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| Ungrouped | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 233341 | Rippere | Richard Beauripper, 1450 - | England | R1b1a2 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 28 | 16 | 9-10 | |
| 172898 | Highland | John Mcbee b. Va. 1827 | Scotland | R1b1a2a1a1a1 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 29 | 17 | 9-9 | |
| N21163 | Yuill | John YUILL, b.c. 1740's SCOTLAND | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 31 | 17 | 9-10 | |
| N108717 | Montemayor | Antonio Jose Maria Montemayor, b. about 1780 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 13-15 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| N109649 | De Gonçalves | | Unknown Origin | R1b1a2 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 11-15 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 29 | | | |
| 229923 | Arias | Antonio Arias b.1860 d.1910 | Spain | R1b1a2 | 14 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11-14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 8-10 | |

# Bashkortostan

Coordinates: 54°28′N 56°16′E

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Republic of Bashkortostan** (Russian: Респу́блика Башкортоста́н, tr. *Respublika Bashkortostan*; IPA: [rɪˈspublʲɪkə bəʂkərtɐˈstan]; Bashkir: Башкортостан Республикаһы, *Başqortostan Respublikahı*), also known as **Bashkiria** (Russian: Башки́рия, tr. *Bashkiriya*; IPA: [bəʂˈkʲirʲɪjə]) is a federal subject of Russia (a republic). It is located between the Volga River and the Ural Mountains. Its capital is the city of Ufa. Population: 4,072,292 (2010 Census).[5]

The state has strong relations with its Muslim neighbor Tatarstan.[10][11][12]

| Republic of Bashkortostan |
|---|
| Республика Башкортостан (Russian)<br>Башкортостан Республикаһы (Bashkir) |
| — Republic — |
| Flag |
| Coat of arms |
| Anthem: National Anthem of the Republic of Bashkortostan |
| |
| Coordinates: 54°28′N 56°16′E |
| **Political status** |
| **Country** Russia |
| **Federal district** Volga[1] |
| **Economic region** Urals[2] |
| **Established** March 23, 1919 |
| **Capital** Ufa |
| **Government** (as of August 2010) |
| **- President**[3] Rustem Khamitov |
| **- Legislature** State Assembly—Kurultai[3] |
| **Statistics** |
| **Area** (as of the 2002 Census)[4] |
| **- Total** 143,600 km² (55,444.3 sq mi) |
| **Area rank** 27th |
| **Population** (2010 Census)[5] |
| **- Total** 4,072,292 |
| **- Rank** 7th |
| **- Density**[6] 28.36 /km² (73.5 /sq mi) |
| **- Urban** 60.4% |
| **- Rural** 39.6% |
| **Time zone(s)** YEKT (UTC+06:00)[7] |
| **ISO 3166-2** RU-BA |
| **License plates** 02, 102 |
| **Official languages** Russian;[8] Bashkir[9] |
| http://www.bashkortostan.ru |

## Contents


- 1 Terminology
- 2 History
- 3 Geography
  - 3.1 Rivers
  - 3.2 Lakes
  - 3.3 Mountains
  - 3.4 Natural resources
  - 3.5 Climate
- 4 Administrative divisions
- 5 Politics
- 6 Economy
- 7 Demographics
  - 7.1 Population development
  - 7.2 Vital statistics
  - 7.3 Ethnic groups
  - 7.4 Languages
- 8 Sport
  - 8.1 Religion
- 9 Education
- 10 Culture
- 11 See also
- 12 References
- 13 Sources
- 14 External links


## Terminology

"Bashkortostan" derives from the name of the Bashkir ethnic group and the Persian suffix -stan (an ending common to many Central Asian countries).

## History

*Main article: History of Bashkortostan*

The first settlements in the territory of modern Bashkortostan were set up in the early Paleolithic period; however, it was the Bronze Age which served as a spur to populate this territory. When people of Abashevo culture started settling here, they possessed high skills in manufacturing bronze tools, weapons, and decorations. They were the first to establish permanent settlements in the Southern Urals.

Bashkortostan is a territory in the Southern Urals and in Cis-Urals, named after its native people - Bashkirs (bashkort). The Russian (Slavonic) name of the country — Bashkiriya — formed at the end of the XVI century. Originally it was used in the form "Bashkir'", "Bashkirda", "Bashkir horde". The first written references to Bashkir tribes were in compositions of Herodotus (fifth century B.C.). The ethnonym *Bashkirs* first became known in the 9th century. Valuable information is contained in works by Sallam Tardzheman (IX cent.) and Ibn-Fadlan (X cent.); Al-Balkhi (X cent.) wrote about Bashkirs as a people, divided into two groups, one of which inhabited the Southern Urals, the other near the Danube river, close to the boundaries of Byzantium. His contemporary Ibn-Ruste wrote that Bashkirs were "an independent people, occupying territories on both sides of the Ural mountain ridge between Volga, Kama, Tobol and upstream of Yaik river".

Bashkir White House

After the early-feudal Mongolian state had broken down, the territory of modern Bashkortostan was divided between Kazan, Siberia Khanates and Nogai Horde. The tribes that lived there were headed by *bi* (tribal heads). After Kazan fell to Ivan the Terrible in 1554–1555, representatives of western and northwestern Bashkir tribes approached the Tsar with a request to voluntarily join the Muscovy.

Starting from the second half of the 16th century, Bashkiria's territory began taking shape as a part of the Russian state. In 1798 the Spiritual Assembly of Russian Muslims was established— an indication that the tsarist Government recognized the rights of Bashkirs, Tatars, and other Muslim nations to profess Islam and perform religious rituals. Ufa Governorate (guberniya), with a center in Ufa, was formed in 1865— another step towards territorial identification.

After the Russian revolution, Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR) was established, firstly as Little Bashkortostan, but eventually all of Ufa Governorate was incorporated into the newly established republic. During the Soviet period, Bashkiria was granted broad autonomous rights— the first among other Russian regions. The administrative structure of the Bashkir ASSR was based on principles similar to those of other autonomous republics of Russia.

The extraction of crude oil in Bashkiria began in 1932. At the end of 1943, large crude oil deposits were discovered. During World War II, Bashkiria became one of the major regions of the Soviet Union to accommodate plants and factories evacuated from Western Russia, as well as great masses of people, as well as providing the country with weaponry, fuel, and foodstuffs. After the war, a good number of industries were further developed in Bashkiria such as mining, machine building and, especially, oil-refining. Bashkiria's industry became a solid base for the further economic growth of all European outlying territories of Russia.

On October 11, 1990 the Supreme Soviet of the Republic adopted the Declaration on state sovereignty of the Bashkir ASSR. On February 25, 1992 the Bashkir ASSR was renamed the Republic of Bashkortostan.

On March 31, 1992 a Federative Compact "On separation of authorities and powers among federal organs of power of the Russian Federation and the organs of power of the Republic of Bashkortostan" was signed. On August 3, 1994 a Compact "On separation of authorities and mutual delegating of powers among the organs of power of the Russian Federation and the organs of power of the Republic of Bashkortostan" was signed.

## Geography

Bashkortostan contains part of the southern Urals and the adjacent plains.

- *Area*: 143,600 square kilometers (55,400 sq mi) (according to the 2002 Census) or 142,900 square kilometers (55,200 sq mi) (according to *Bashkortostanstat*[13])
- *Borders*: Bashkortostan borders with Perm Krai (N), Sverdlovsk Oblast (NE), Chelyabinsk Oblast (NE/E/SE), Orenburg Oblast (SE/S/SW), the Republic of Tatarstan (W), and the Udmurt Republic (NW)
- *Highest point*: Mount Yamantau (1,638 m)
- *Maximum N->S distance*: 550 km
- *Maximum E->W distance*: over 430 km

Bashkortostan is traversed by the northeasterly line of equal latitude and longitude.

Urals

Ufa River

Inzer River

Katav River

Forest steppe

Urals

### Rivers

There are over 13,000 rivers in the republic. Many rivers are part of the deepwater transportation system of European Russia; they provide access to ports of the Baltic and Black seas.

The Ufa River

Major rivers include:

- Belaya (Aghidhel) River (1,430 km)
- Ufa (Qaraidel) River (918 km)
- Sakmara River (760 km)
- Ik (Iq) River (571 km)
- Dyorna River (556 km)
- Ay River (549 km)
- Yuruzan River (404 km)
- Bystry Tanyp River (345 km)
- Sim River (239 km)
- Nugush River (235 km)
- Tanalyk River (225 km)
- Zilim River (215 km)
- Syun River (209 km)

### Lakes

There are 2,700 lakes and reservoirs in the republic. Major lakes and reservoirs include:

- Asylykül Lake (23.5 km²)
- Qandrykül Lake (15.6 km²)
- Urgun Lake (12.0 km²)
- Pavlovskoye Reservoir (120.0 km²)
- Nugushkoye Reservoir (25.2 km²)

### Mountains

The republic contains part of the southern Urals, which stretch from the northern to the southern border. The highest mountains include:

Mount Yamantau

- Mount Yamantau (1,638 m)
- Mount Bolshoy Iremel (1,582 m)
- Mount Maly Iremel (1,449 m)
- Mount Arwyakryaz (1,068 m)
- Mount Zilmerdaq (909 m)
- Mount Alataw (845 m)
- Mount Yurmataw (842 m)

### Natural resources

The Republic of Bashkortostan is one of the richest territories of Russia in mineral resources with deposits of some 3,000 mineral resources. Bashkortostan is rich in crude oil reserves, and was one of the principal centers of oil extraction in the Soviet Union. Other major resources are natural gas, coal, ferrous metal ores, manganese, chromite, iron ores, non-ferrous metals ores (lead, tungsten), non-metallic ores (rock crystal, fluorite, iceland spar, sulfide pyrites, barite, silicates, silica, asbestos, talcum), deposits of precious and semi-precious stones and natural stones (malachite, jade, granite).

The republic has enough mineral resources to provide its power and fuel complex as well as petro-chemical, chemical, agro-industrial complex, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, glass-making and ceramic branches with raw materials.

Bashkortostan is one of the major raw materials bases for Russia non-ferrous metallurgy. The republic has good deposits of lignite with a high degree of bitumenosity. This lignite can be used for obtaining a variety of different chemical products like resins, surface-active substances, gummy fertilizers, and other stimulants for plants growth. Mining-chemical raw materials (rock salt, lime, phosphorites, barytes, etc.) are quite substantial, and are utilized in the republic economy.

Bashkortostan is also rich in woods. The total territory covered with forests is about 62,000 square kilometers (24,000 sq mi). More than one third of the republic territory is covered with woods. The following types of trees dominate: birch tree, conifers, lime, oak, and maple. The general stock of timber according to some evaluation is 717.9 million m³. Bashkortostan forests have special sanctuaries and national parks. They cover more than 10,000 square kilometers (3,900 sq mi).

Bashkortostan is also rich in springs and sources of mineral, medicinal, and drinking water.

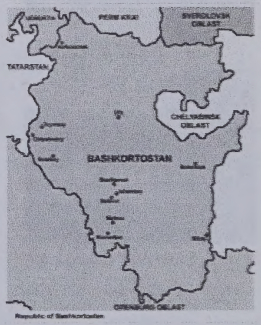
### Climate

- *Average annual temperature*: +0.3 °C (32.54 °F) (mountains) to +2.8 °C (37.04 °F) (plains)
- *Average January temperature*: −16 °C (3 °F)
- *Average July temperature*: +18 °C (64 °F)

## Administrative divisions

*Main article: Administrative divisions of Bashkortostan*

## Politics



Map of the Republic of Bashkortostan

The head of the government of the Republic of Bashkortostan is the President, who is appointed by the President of Russia for a four-year term. According to the Constitution, the President of the Republic of Bashkortostan guarantees rights and liberties of the country's people and citizens, protects economic and political interests of the Republic of Bashkortostan, and secures legitimacy, law and order within its territory.

Rustem Khamitov assumed office as president on July 19, 2010. His predecessor was Murtaza Rakhimov, elected on December 17, 1993. Before the elections, Rakhimov was the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic— the highest post at that time. Rakhimov was re-elected in December 2003 in a poll condemned by the OSCE for exhibiting "elements of basic fraud."

The Republic's parliament is the State Assembly—Kurultai, popularly elected every five years. The one-chamber State Assembly has 120 deputies.

The Republic's Constitution was adopted on December 24, 1993. Article 1 of the Constitution stipulates that Bashkortostan is a sovereign state within Russia, it has state power beyond the limits of authority of the Russian Federation and the powers of the Russian Federation concerning the aspect of joint authority of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Bashkortostan. The Republic of Bashkortostan is a full-fledged subject of the Russian Federation on equal and agreed bases.

The relations of the Republic of Bashkortostan and the Russian Federation are at present based on the articles of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Constitution of the Republic of Bashkortostan, the Federative Compact (with amendments), and the Agreement on Separation of authorities and powers and mutual delegating of powers among the organs of state power of the Republic of Bashkortostan.

judicial power of the republic is in the hands of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, district Courts, and justices of the peace.

n full accord with universally recognized principles of international law, articles of the European Charter on local self-government and the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Bashkortostan ensures in its Constitution that local self-government is recognized and guaranteed within the republic's territory.

The Republic of Bashkortostan resolves all issues of administrative-territorial structure on its own. The list of districts and towns, municipalities, as well as the order of establishing, amending and changing borders of municipalities and their names are stipulated by the Republic of Bashkortostan law "On administrative-territorial structure of the Republic of Bashkortostan and territory of municipalities".

## Economy

Bashkortostan is one of the most developed regions of the Russian Federation in terms of its gross regional output, volume of industrial production, agricultural production, and investment in fixed assets.

Assy resort

The economy of Bashkortostan, being one of the largest industrial centers of Russia, is very diverse. Bashkortostan has a large agricultural sector. But the republic's most important industry is chemical processing; Bashkortostan produces more oil than any other region of Russia, about 26 million tons annually, and provides 17% of the country's gasoline and 15% of its diesel fuel. Other important products manufactured in Bashkortostan include alcohols, pesticides and plastics. The republic's gross regional product in 2007 was 645 billion rubles (over €18 billion).[14] More than half of Bashkortostan's industry is based in Ufa, the republic's capital.

**Major economic indices**

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross regional product** | 214.8 | 279.7 | n/a | billion roubles |
| **Industrial production volume** | 161.7 | 192.1 | 354 | billion roubles |
| **Construction** | 1,408 | 1,471.5 | 1508.4 | th.m.² |
| **Agricultural produce** | 50.1 | 52.1 | 57.2 | billion roubles |
| **Investments into fixed capital** | 52.1 | 53.7 | 62.4 | billion roubles |
| **Accumulated foreign investments** | 71.7 | 97.6 | 157.1 | million US$ |
| **Foreign trade turnover** | 2646 | 3045.3 | 3840.6 | million US$ |
| **Export** | 2303.4 | 2724.4 | 3525.9 | million US$ |
| **Import** | 342.3 | 320.9 | 314.7 | million US$ |
| **Wholesale trade turnover** | 117.7 | 118.1 | 151.2 | billion roubles |

## Demographics

### Population development

| Year | Population |
|---|---|
| 1897 | 1,991,000 |
| 1913 | 2,811,000 |
| 1926 | 2,547,000 |
| 1939 | 3,158,000 |
| 1959 | 3,340,000 |
| 1970 | 3,818,000 |
| 1979 | 3,849,000 |
| 1989 | 3,950,482[15] |
| 2002 | 4,104,336[16] |
| 2010 | 4,072,292[5] |

Ufa city

Village on the Inzer river

### al statistics

Source: Russian Federal State Statistics Service (http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1)

| | Average population (x 1000) | Live births | Deaths | Natural change | Crude birth rate (per 1000) | Crude death rate (per 1000) | Natural change (per 1000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 3,817 | 63,498 | 28,004 | 35,494 | 16.6 | 7.3 | 9.3 |
| 1975 | 3,825 | 63,096 | 31,802 | 31,294 | 16.5 | 8.3 | 8.2 |
| 1980 | 3,850 | 67,743 | 36,067 | 31,676 | 17.6 | 9.4 | 8.2 |
| 1985 | 3,868 | 76,839 | 39,101 | 37,738 | 19.9 | 10.1 | 9.8 |
| 1990 | 3,952 | 63,899 | 38,157 | 25,742 | 16.2 | 9.7 | 6.5 |
| 1991 | 3,975 | 58,240 | 39,638 | 18,602 | 14.7 | 10.0 | 4.7 |
| 1992 | 4,005 | 53,271 | 43,539 | 9,732 | 13.3 | 10.9 | 2.4 |
| 1993 | 4,030 | 46,772 | 50,738 | -3,966 | 11.6 | 12.6 | -1.0 |
| 1994 | 4,050 | 47,296 | 54,267 | -6,971 | 11.7 | 13.4 | -1.7 |
| 1995 | 4,074 | 45,622 | 51,734 | -6,112 | 11.2 | 12.7 | -1.5 |
| 1996 | 4,091 | 45,228 | 49,600 | -4,372 | 11.1 | 12.1 | -1.1 |
| 1997 | 4,103 | 43,776 | 49,354 | -5,578 | 10.7 | 12.0 | -1.4 |
| 1998 | 4,113 | 44,465 | 48,470 | -4,005 | 10.8 | 11.8 | -1.0 |
| 1999 | 4,119 | 41,368 | 52,608 | -11,240 | 10.0 | 12.8 | -2.7 |
| 2000 | 4,117 | 41,642 | 53,550 | -11,908 | 10.1 | 13.0 | -2.9 |
| 2001 | 4,112 | 42,793 | 55,001 | -12,208 | 10.4 | 13.4 | -3.0 |
| 2002 | 4,104 | 45,481 | 57,836 | -12,355 | 11.1 | 14.1 | -3.0 |
| 2003 | 4,095 | 45,583 | 58,237 | -12,654 | 11.1 | 14.2 | -3.1 |
| 2004 | 4,084 | 45,733 | 57,726 | -11,993 | 11.2 | 14.1 | -2.9 |
| 2005 | 4,074 | 44,094 | 57,787 | -13,693 | 10.8 | 14.2 | -3.4 |
| 2006 | 4,064 | 45,055 | 55,319 | -10,264 | 11.1 | 13.6 | -2.5 |
| 2007 | 4,060 | 51,453 | 55,144 | -3,691 | 12.7 | 13.6 | -0.9 |
| 2008 | 4,059 | 54,493 | 55,568 | -1,075 | 13.4 | 13.7 | -0.3 |
| 2009 | 4,062 | 55,587 | 53,227 | 2,360 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 0.6 |
| 2010 | 4,067 | 57,093 | 54,457 | 2,636 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 0.6 |

## Ethnic groups

According to the 2010 Census, the ethnic composition was:[5]

- Russian 36.1%
- Bashkir 29.5%
- Tatar 25.4%
- Chuvash 2.7%
- Mari 2.6%
- Ukrainian 1%
- Mordovian 0.5%
- Udmurt 0.5%
- Belarusians 0.3%

The Bashkirs, photo by Mikhail Bukar, 1872

| Ethnic group | 1926 Census | | 1939 Census | | 1959 Census | | 1970 Census | | 1979 Census | | 1989 Census | | 2002 Census | | 2010 Census[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Bashkirs | 625,845 | 23.5% | 671,188 | 21.2% | 737,744 | 22.1% | 892,248 | 23.4% | 935,880 | 24.3% | 863,808 | 21.9% | 1,221,302 | 29.8% | 1,172,287 | 29.5% |
| Russians | 1,064,707 | 39.9% | 1,281,347 | 40.6% | 1,418,147 | 42.4% | 1,546,304 | 40.5% | 1,547,893 | 40.3% | 1,548,291 | 39.3% | 1,490,715 | 36.3% | 1,432,906 | 36.1% |
| Tatars | 621,158 | 23.3% | 777,230 | 24.6% | 768,566 | 23.0% | 944,505 | 24.7% | 940,436 | 24.5% | 1,120,702 | 28.4% | 990,702 | 24.1% | 1,009,295 | 25.4% |
| Chuvash | 84,886 | 3.2% | 106,892 | 3.4% | 109,970 | 3.3% | 126,638 | 3.3% | 122,344 | 3.2% | 118,509 | 3.0% | 117,317 | 2.9% | 107,450 | 2.7% |
| Mari | 79,298 | 3.0% | 90,163 | 2.9% | 93,902 | 2.8% | 109,638 | 2.9% | 106,793 | 2.8% | 105,768 | 2.7% | 105,829 | 2.6% | 103,658 | 2.6% |
| Ukrainians | 76,710 | 2.9% | 99,289 | 3.1% | 83,594 | 2.5% | 76,005 | 2.0% | 75,571 | 2.0% | 74,990 | 1.9% | 55,249 | 1.3% | 39,875 | 1.0% |
| Others | 113,232 | 4.2% | 132,860 | 4.2% | 129,686 | 3.9% | 122,737 | 3.2% | 115,363 | 3.0% | 111,045 | 2.8% | 118,856 | 2.9% | 109,249 | 2.7% |

[1] 97,572 people were registered from administrative databases, and could not declare an ethnicity. It is estimated that the proportion of ethnicities in this group is the same as that of the declared group.[17]

### Languages

Spoken languages: Russian (96%), Tatar (34%), Bashkir (26%).[18]

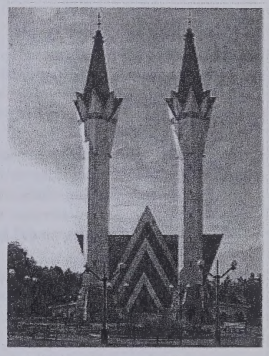
## Sport

A KHL team plays in Ufa, a Russian Major League team called the Toros Neftekamsk, and a Minor Hockey League team the Tolpar Ufa

### Religion

Islam is followed by 55% of the nation[19] which is followed by a majority of the Bashkir and Tatar people.

Most ethnic Russians, Chuvash and Ukrainians are Orthodox Christians. Most Mari are Pagan. Non-religious people form a substantial part of any ethnic group in Bashkortostan. There are 13,000 Jews in the republic, with a historic synagogue in Ufa, and a new Jewish Community Center built in 2008.[20]



Lala Tulpan Mosque in Ufa

## Education

About sixty scientific organizations are active in the republic. Fundamental and applied scientific research is under way at twelve institutes of the Russian Academy of Sciences, twenty-nine institutes of different branches of industry, as well as numerous design bureaus and organizations, universities, and colleges.

The country's system of popular education took shape over many centuries and reflects the Bashkir people's folklore, national customs, and traditions. When Islam spread in Bashkiria in the 10th century, an educational system began to emerge gradually—primarily religious schools operated under the supervision of mosques (maktabeh and madrasah).

In addition, many institutions of higher education operate in the republic, including branches of 16 leading Russian universities and colleges. Specialists graduate with degrees in about 200 trades and professions.

Education is primarily in Russian and Bashkir.

## Culture

Bashkortostan is one of the largest cultural centers of Russia.

In addition, Bashkortostan is home to song and dance companies, a network of national theaters, museums, and libraries, and a number of annual folk festivals. The republic has seven Bashkir, four Russian, and two Tatar State Drama Theaters, a State Opera and Ballet Theater, a National Symphony Orchestra, "Bashkortostan" film studio, thirty philharmonic collectives, and the Bashkir State Folk Dance Ensemble.

The Bashkir School of Dance is well respected, with many students receiving international awards at competitions in Russia and other countries. World-renowned ballet dancer Rudolf Nureyev, as a child, was encouraged to dance in Bashkir folk performances, and began his dancing career in Ufa.

Bashkir State Academic Theater of Drama in Ufa

## See also

- Music of Bashkortostan
- Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic

## References

1. ^ Президент Российской Федерации. Указ №849 от 13 мая 2000 г. «О полномочном представителе Президента Российской Федерации в федеральном округе». Вступил в силу 13 мая 2000 г. Опубликован: "Собрание законодательства РФ", №20, ст. 2112, 15 мая 2000 г. (President of the Russian Federation. Decree #849 of May

13, 2000 *On the Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of the Russian Federation in a Federal District*. Effective as of May 13, 2000.).

2. ^ Госстандарт Российской Федерации. №ОК 024-95 27 декабря 1995 г. «Общероссийский классификатор экономических регионов. 2. Экономические районы», в ред. Изменения №5/2001 ОКЭР. (Gosstandart of the Russian Federation. #OK 024-95 December 27, 1995 *Russian Classification of Economic Regions. 2. Economic Regions*, as amended by the Amendment #5/2001 OKER. ).
3. ^ *a b* Constitution, Article 6
4. ^ Федеральная служба государственной статистики (Federal State Statistics Service) (2004-05-21). "Территория, число районов, населённых пунктов и сельских администраций по субъектам Российской Федерации (*Territory, Number of Districts, Inhabited Localities, and Rural Administration by Federal Subjects of the Russian Federation*)" (http://perepis2002.ru/ct/html/TOM_01_03.htm) (in Russian). *Всероссийская перепись населения 2002 года (All-Russia Population Census of 2002)*. Federal State Statistics Service. http://perepis2002.ru/ct/html/TOM_01_03.htm. Retrieved 2011-11-01.
5. ^ *a b c d* Федеральная служба государственной статистики (Federal State Statistics Service) (2011). "Информационные материалы об окончательных итогах Всероссийской переписи населения 2010 года (*Information on the final results of the 2010 All-Russian Population Census*)" (http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/perepis2010/perepis_itogi1612.htm) (in Russian). *Всероссийская перепись населения 2010 года (2010 All-Russia Population Census)*. Federal State Statistics Service. http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/perepis2010/perepis_itogi1612.htm. Retrieved February 9, 2012.
6. ^ The density value was calculated by dividing the population reported by the 2010 Census by the area shown in the "Area" field. Please note that this value may not be accurate as the area specified in the infobox is not necessarily reported for the same year as the population.
7. ^ Правительство Российской Федерации. Постановление №725 от 31 августа 2011 г. «О составе территорий, образующих каждую часовую зону, и порядке исчисления времени в часовых зонах, а также о признании утратившими силу отдельных Постановлений Правительства Российской Федерации (http://www.consultant.ru/online/base/?req=doc;base=LAW;n=118896) ». Вступил в силу по истечении 7 дней после дня официального опубликования. Опубликован: "Российская Газета", №197, 6 сентября 2011 г. (Government of the Russian Federation. Resolution #725 of August 31, 2011 *On the Composition of the Territories Included into Each Time Zone and on the Procedures of Timekeeping in the Time Zones, as Well as on Abrogation of Several Resolutions of the Government of the Russian Federation (http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=ru&tl=en&u=http://www.consultant.ru/online/base/?req=doc;base=LAW;n=118896)* . Effective as of after 7 days following the day of the official publication.).
8. ^ Official the whole territory of Russia according to Article 68.1 of the Constitution of Russia.
9. ^ Constitution, Article 1
10. ^ http://tatar-congress.org/eng/?category=none&altname=tatarstan_and_bashkortostan_become_more_close
11. ^ http://www.jstor.org/discover/10.2307/153563?uid=3739392&uid=2129&uid=2&uid=70&uid=3737720&uid=4&sid=56217173473
12. ^ http://shaimiev.tatarstan.ru/eng/news/view/8377
13. ^ Bashkortostanstat. "Basic parameters of Bashkortostan Republic" (http://www.bashstat.ru/bashdigital/region15/DocLib/%D0%A0%D0%91_%20%D0%B2%20%D1%86%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%BC.htm) . http://www.bashstat.ru/bashdigital/region15/DocLib/%D0%A0%D0%91_%20%D0%B2%20%D1%86%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%BC.htm. Retrieved 2008-05-17.
14. ^ "The Republic of Baskhorostan" (http://www.russiaprofile.org/resources/territory/districts/bashkortostan/) . Russia Profile. http://www.russiaprofile.org/resources/territory/districts/bashkortostan/.
15. ^ "Всесоюзная перепись населения 1989 г. Численность наличного населения союзных и автономных республик, автономных областей и округов, краёв, областей, районов, городских поселений и сёл-райцентров. (*All Union Population Census of 1989. Present population of union and autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts and okrugs, krais, oblasts, districts, urban settlements, and villages serving as district administrative centers.*)" (http://demoscope.ru/weekly/ssp/rus89_reg.php) (in Russian). *Всесоюзная перепись населения 1989 года (All-Union Population Census of 1989). Demoscope Weekly* (website of the Institute of Demographics of the State University—Higher School of Economics. 1989. http://demoscope.ru/weekly/ssp/rus89_reg.php. Retrieved February 9, 2012.
16. ^ Федеральная служба государственной статистики (Federal State Statistics Service) (May 21, 2004). "Численность населения России, субъектов Российской Федерации в составе федеральных округов, районов, городских поселений, сельских населённых пунктов – районных центров и сельских населённых пунктов с населением 3 тысячи и более человек (*Population of Russia, its federal districts, federal subjects, districts, urban localities, rural localities—administrative centers, and rural localities with population of over 3,000*)" (http://www.perepis2002.ru/ct/doc/1_TOM_01_04.xls) (in Russian). *Всероссийская перепись населения 2002 года (All-Russia Population Census of 2002)*. Federal State Statistics Service. http://www.perepis2002.ru/ct/doc/1_TOM_01_04.xls. Retrieved February 9, 2012.
17. ^ http://www.perepis-2010.ru/news/detail.php?ID=6936
18. ^ Russian Census 2002. 6. Владение языками (кроме русского) населением отдельных национальностей по республикам, автономной области и автономным округам Российской Федерации (http://www.perepis2002.ru/ct/doc/TOM_04_06.xls) (*Knowledge of languages other than Russian by the population of republics, autonomous oblast and autonomous districts*)(**Russian**)
19. ^ http://islamonline.com/news/articles/14/Bashkortostan-ripe-for-investment-Khamitov.html
20. ^ "Bashkortostan Jews Centered", *Dateline World Jewry*, World Jewish Congress, July/August 2008

## Sources

- №ВС-22/15 24 декабря 1993 г. «Конституция Республики Башкортостан», в ред. Закона №23-з от 18 сентября 2008 г. (#VS-22/15 December 24, 1993 *Constitution of the Republic of Bashkortostan*, as amended by the Law #23-z of September 18, 2008. ).
- Ilishev, Ildus G. (December 1998). "Russian federalism: Political, legal, and ethnolingual aspects — a view from the republic of Bashkortostan". *Nationalities Papers* **26** (4): 723–759. DOI:10.1080/00905999808408597 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1080%2F00905999808408597) .

## External links

- Official website of Bashkortostan (http://www.bashkortostan.ru/) (**Russian**)
- The President of Republic of Bashkortostan (http://presidentrb.ru/eng/)
- "Bashinform" news agency (http://www.bashinform.ru/eng/)
- Official website on the 450th anniversary of Bashkortostan's voluntary joining Russia (http://eng.bashkortostan450.ru/)
- International presentation of Bashkortostan Republic in UNESCO (http://unesco.rb450.ru/en/)
- Bashkortostan export portal (http://www.bashkortostan-export.com/eng/)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bashkortostan&oldid=496657750"
Categories: Bashkortostan | States and territories established in 1919 | Autonomous Turkic states

- This page was last modified on 8 June 2012 at 21:12.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. See Terms of use for details. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Report Abuse Next Blog» Create Blog Sign In

# Robinson Genealogy

## About Me

**Name:** Nadene Goldfoot

**Location:** Gresham, Oregon, United States

I'm a mother of two and grandmother of one. I've been a teacher and now am an instructor of ESL. My father was Maurice "Morris, Moshe" Goldfoot of Portland, Oregon. His father was Nathan Goldfoot,born in "Russia", which was Telsiai, Lithuania, and his father was Chaim Itzak Goldfoot of Lithuania. Census said Russia, but family said Lithuania. He married Hattie Jermulowske of Lazdijai, Lithuania.

## New DNA Title: R1b1a2

"R1b1a2 (M269) is by far the most frequent subgroup today, more than half of Western European and (due to the colonization) American males belong to this line, including over 99% of the R1b project members. It is thought to have originated most likely in Anatolia around 8000 years ago (6500-8500 years with confidence). It had a gradual expansion from the Middle East/Anatolia into Europe through the Balkans and the Danube Valley. In its M269* (L23-) form, it is found rarely around the Mediterranean, Anatolia, the Balkans, and we also have a Jewish cluster".
3/28/11: FTDNA is offering our test to be upgraded to do a deep clade test for a good price, so I just ordered it this morning.

We have a match that I have been able to contact by email and phone at the 12 allele level that is 12 for 12. It is with another J.K. Robinson in California. .

The results of a new match with J.A. Robinson , 12 for 12 alleles show that we have a distance of 3 at the 37 allele level which means that at at 12 generations or about 300 years ago we had a 73.96 % chance of sharing a common ancestor. We both have genealogy trees that go way back, so it means that our Robinson line fits somewhere on his tree just about back to the year 1711.

Also, I have been working on this very same tree, if I researched correctly, that also belongs to the Robinson family of Amos Robinson and Deborah Hyde back in 1734 of which I

My mother's father was Frank Hugh Robinson born in Wenona, Illinois in 1870. His parents were Abiathar Smith Robinson and Julia Ann Tullerof Royalton, Vermont. I have found many of Julia Ann's family and think I have found his. That's what I'm looking for. He said his people came from Vermont, and that they came over not on the Mayflower, but the ship after it. On Julia Ann's side I have traced the family back to Warren who signed the Mayflower Compact. I think he meant the Robinsons came over on the next ship. Besides many Tuller/Tullars, there are many Durkees on Julia's side. I enjoy searching the family's genealogy very much. I lived in Israel from 1980-1985 and taught EFL. Then I wrote a book upon return called "Letters from Israel" found at www.amazon.com.

have found researchers S. and K. Robinsons who are now my friends. S. is having her brother take the 12 allele dna test to establish whether or not his line belongs to our rare dna line of R1b1a2 (just now changed from R1b1b2).It was ordered on 3/20/11. At the 12 allele level this whole long title won't be known, but the crux of the matter is whether they can be a 12 for 12 match with us and that would mean starting with the DYS #393 with a 12 and not a 13. I have a theory that our Robinson b: 1829 comes from Amos Robinson born in Royalton, Vermont because he was born in Vermont and married Julia Ann Tuller in the nearby town of Tunbridge, Vermont in 1852. Amos and his sons were there in Royalton at this time around the time of his birth.

D. Robinson's father, buried in the same cemetery as my ggrandfather, Abiathar Smith Robinson was a R1b but starting with a DYS#393 of 13! Were we ever shocked. They had many ancestors also buried in this same cemetery. We both had figured that we were related. FTDNA never had us matching at the 12 allele level at all. That first DYS # does make a difference, though in the long run if you go back thousands of years we were on the same branch of the tree to start with. What's impressive to me is that the name Robinson must go back very very far. I don't believe this was coincidence, though it could be. Perhaps it does go back to Robin Hood.

Reference: FamilyTree DNA

Labels: R1b1a2 M269

# posted by Nadene Goldfoot @ 8:07 PM

**Comments:** Post a Comment

<< Home

I Power Blogger

View my complete profile

## Links

Google News
Edit-Me
Edit-Me

## archives

October 2004
September 2005
May 2007
July 2008
December 2008
July 2009
September 2009
October 2009
November 2009
December 2009
January 2010
February 2010
March 2010
April 2010
May 2010
June 2010
July 2010
August 2010
September 2010
October 2010
November 2010
December 2010
January 2011
February 2011
March 2011
April 2011
May 2011
June 2011
July 2011
October 2011
November 2011
December 2011
January 2012
February 2012
April 2012

Search billions of records on Ancestry.com
First Name Last Name

**Descendants of:**

# Milesius of Spain, King of Braganza
# Father of the Irish Race
# The High Kings of Ireland

*Sixty-six Generations*

## First Generation

**1. Milesius of Spain, King of Braganza, Father of the Irish Race**, son of Bille mac Galicia King of Galicia, Andalusia, Murcia and Castile, was born in Brigantia, Corunna, Galicia,Spain and died in Braganza, Spain.

Milesius, in his youth and in his father's life-time, went into Scythia, where he was kindly received by the king of that country, who gave him his daughter in marriage, and appointed him General of his forces. In this capacity Milesius defeated the king's enemies, gained much fame, and the love of all the king's subjects. His growing greatness and popularity excited against him the jealousy of the king; who, fearing the worst, resolved on privately dispatching Milesius our of the way, for, openly, he dare not attempt it.

Admonished of the king's intentions in his regard, Milesius slew him; and thereupon quitted Scythia and retired into Egypt with a fleet of sixty sail. Pharaoh Nectonibus, then king of Egypt, being informed of his arrival and of his great valour, wisdom, and conduct in arms, made him General of all his forces against the king of Ethiopia then invading his country. Here, as in Scythia, Milesius was victorious; he forced the enemy to submit to the conqueror's own terms of peace.

By these exploits Milesius found great favour with Pharaoh, who gave him, being then a widower, his daughter Scota in marriage; and kept him eight years afterwards in Egypt. During the sojourn of Milesius in Egypt, he employed the most ingenious and able persons among his people to be instructed in the several trades, arts, and sciences used in Egypt; in order to have them taught to the rest of his people on his return to Spain.

The original name of Milesius of Spain was "Galamh" (gall: Irish, a stranger; amh, a negative affix), which means, no stranger: meaning that he was no stranger in Egypt, where he was called "Milethea Spaine," which was afterwards contracted to "Miló Spaine" (meaning the Spanish Hero), and finally to "Milesiius" (mileadh: Irish, a hero; Lat. miles, a soldier.

At length, Milesius took leave of his father-in-law, and steered towards Spain; where he arrived to the great joy and comfort of his people; who were much harassed by the rebellion of the natives and by the intrusion of other foreign nations that forced in after his father's death, and during his own long absence from Spain. With these and those he often met; and, in fifty-four battles, victoriously fought, he routed, destroyed, and totally extirpated them out of the country, which he settled in peace and quietness.

In his reign a great dearth and famine occurred in Spain, of twenty-six years' continuance, occasioned, as well by reason of the former troubles which hindered the people from cultivating, and manuring the ground, as for want of rain to moisten the earth - but Milesius superstitiously believed the famine to have fallen upon him and his people as a judgment and punishment from their gods, for their negligence in seeking out the country destined for their final abode, so long before foretold by Cachear their Druid or magician, as already mentioned - the time limited by the prophecy for the accomplishment thereof being now nearly, if not fully, expired.

To expiate his fault and to comply with the will of his gods, Milesius, with the general approbation of his people, sent his uncle Ithe, with his son Lughaidh [Luy], and one hundred and fifty stout men to bring them an account of those western islands; who, accordingly, arriving at the island since then called Ireland, and landing in that part of it now called Munster, left his son with fifty of his men to guard the ship, and with the rest travelled about the island.

Informed, among other things, that the three sons of Cearmad, called Mac-Cuill, MacCeacht, and MacGreine, did then and for thirty years before rule and govern the island, each for one year, in his turn; and that the country was called after the names of their three queens - Eire, Fodhla, and Banbha, respectively: one year called "Eire," the next "Fodhla," and the next "Banbha," as their husbands reigned in their regular turns; by which names the island is ever since indifferently called, but most commonly "Eire," because that MacCuill, the husband of Eire, ruled and governed the country in his turn the year that the Clan-na-Milé (or the sons of Milesius) arrived in and conquered Ireland.

And being further informed that the three brothers were then at their palace at Aileach Neid, in the north part of the country, engaged in the settlement of some disputes concerning their family jewels, Ithe directed his course thither; sending orders to his son to sail about with his ship and the rest of his men, and meet him there. When Ithe arrived where the (Danann) brothers were, he was honourably received and entertained by them; and, finding him to be a mail of great wisdom. and knowledge, they referred their disputes to him for decision.

That decision having met their entire satisfaction, Ithe exhorted them to mutual love, peace, and forbearance; adding much in praise of their delightful, pleasant, and fruitful country; and then took his leave, to return to his ship, and go back to Spain. No sooner was he gone than the brothers; began to reflect on the high commendations which Ithe gave of the Island; and, suspecting his design of bringing others to invade it, resolved to prevent them, and therefore pursued him with a strong party, overtook him, fought and routed his men and wounded himself to death (before his son or the rest of his men left on ship-board could come to his rescue) at a place called, from that fight and his name, Magh Ithe or "The plain of Ithe" (an extensive plain in the barony of Raphoe, county Donegal); whence his son, having found him in that condition, brought his dead and mangled body back into Spain, and there exposed it to public view, thereby to excite his friends and relations to avenge his murder.

[Note: that all the invaders and planters of Ireland, namely, Parthalonians, Neimhedh, the Firbolgs, Tuatha-de-Danann, and Clan-na-Milé, where originally Scythians, of the line of Japbet, who had the language called Bearla-Tobbai or Gaoidhilg [Gaelic] common amongst them all; and consequently not to be wondered at, that Ithe and the Tuatha-de-Danann understood one another without an Interpreter - both speaking the same language, though perhaps with some difference in the accent].

The exposing of the dead body of Ithe had the desired effect; for, thereupon, Milesius made great preparations in order to invade Ireland - as well to avenge his uncle's death, as also in obedience to the will of his gods, signified by the prophecy of Cachear, aforesaid. But, before he could effect that object, he died, leaving the care, and charge of that expedition upon his eight legitimate sons by his two wives before mentioned. Milesius was a very valiant champion, a great warrior, and fortunate and prosperous in all his undertakings: witness his name of "Milesius," given him from the many battles (some say a thousand, which the word "Milé" signifies in Irish as well as in Latin) which he victoriously fought and won, as well in Spain, as in all the other countries and kingdoms be traversed in his younger days.

The eight brothers were neither forgetful nor negligent in the execution of their father's command; but, soon after his death, with a numerous fleet well manned and equipped, set forth from Breoghan's Tower or Brigantia (now Corunna) in Galicia, in Spain, and sailed prosperously to the coasts of Ireland or Inis-Fail, where they met many difficulties and various chances before they could land: occasioned by the diabolical arts, sorceries, and enchantments used by the Tuatha-de-Danann, to obstruct their landing; for, by their magic art, they enchanted the island so as to appear to the Milesians or Clan-na-Milé in the form of a Hog, and no way to come at it (whence the island, among the many other names it had before, was called "Muc-Inis or "The Hog Island"); and withal raised so great a storm, that the Milesian fleet was thereby totally dispersed and many of them cast away, wherein five of the eight brothers, sons of Milesius, lost their lives.

That part of the fleet commanded by Heber, Heremon, and Amergin (the three surviving, brothers), and Heber Donn, son of Ir (one of the brothers lost in the storm), overcame all opposition, landed safe, fought and routed the three Tuatha-de Danann Kings at Slieve-Mis, and thence pursued and overtook them at Tailten, where another bloody battle was fought; wherein the three (Tuatha-de-Danann) Kings and their Queens were slain, and their army utterly routed and destroyed: so that they could never after give any opposition to the Clan-na-Milé in their new conquest; who, having thus sufficiently avenged the death of their great uncle Ithe, gained the possession of the country foretold them by Cachear, some ages past, as already mentioned.

Heber and Heremon, the chief leading men remaining of the eight brothers, sons of Milesius aforesaid, divided the kingdom between them (allotting a proportion of land to their brother Amergin, who was their Arch-priest, Druid, or magician; and to their nephew Heber Donn, and to the rest of their chief commanders), and became jointly the first of one hundred and eighty-three Kings or sole Monarchs of the Gaelic, Milesian, or Scottish Race, that ruled and governed Ireland, successively, for two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five years from the first year of their reign), Anno Mundi three thousand five hundred, to their submission to the Crown of England in the person of King Henry the Second; who, being also of the Milesian Race by Maude, his mother, was lineally descended from Fergus Mór MacEarca, first King of Scotland, who was descended from the said Heremon - so that the succession may be truly said to continue in the Milesian Blood from before Christ one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine years down to the present time.

Heber and Heremon reigned jointly one year only, when, upon a difference between their ambitious wives, they quarrelled and fought a battle at Ardeath or Geshill (Geashill, near Tullamore in the King's County), where Heber was slain by Heremon; and, soon after, Amergin, who claimed an equal share in the government, was, in another battle fought between them, likewise slain by Heremon.

Thus, Heremon became sole Monarch, and made a new division of the land amongst his comrades and

friends, viz.: the south part, now called Munster, he gave to his brother Heber's four sons, Er, Orba, Feron, and Fergna; the north part, now Ulster, he gave to Ir's only son Heber Donn; the east part or Coigeadh, Galian, now called Leinster, be gave to Criomthann-sciath-bheil, one of his commanders; and the west part, now called Connaught, Heremon gave to Un-Mac-Oigge, another of his commanders; allotting a part of Munster to Lughaidh (the son of Ithe, the first Milesian discoverer of Ireland), amongst his brother Heber's sons.

From these three brothers, Heber, Ir, and Heremon (Amergin dying without issue), are descended all the Milesian Irish of Ireland and Scotland, viz.: from Heber, the eldest brother, the provincial Kings of Munster (of whom thirty-eight were sole Monarchs of Ireland), and most of the nobility and gentry of Munster, and many noble families in Scotland, are descended. From Ir, the second brother, all the provincial Kings of Ulster (of whom twenty-six were sole Monarchs of Ireland), and all the ancient nobility and gentry of Ulster, and many noble families in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, derive their pedigrees; and, in Scotland, the Clan-na-Rory - the descendants of an eminent man, named Ruadhri or Roderick, who was Monarch of Ireland for seventy years (viz., from Before Christ 288 to 218).

From Heremon, the youngest of the three brothers, were descended one hundred and fourteen sole Monarchs of Ireland: the provincial Kings and Hermonian nobility and gentry of Leinster, Connaught, Meath, Orgiall, Tirowen, Tirconnell, and Clan-na-boy; the Kings of Dalriada; all the Kings of Scotland from Fergus Mór MacEarea, down to the Stuarts; and the Kings and Queens of England from Henry the Second down to tile present time. The issue of Ithe is not accounted among the Milesian Irish or Clan-na-Milé, as not being descended from Milesius, but from his uncle Ithe; of whose posterity there were also some Monarchs of Ireland, and many provincial or half provincial Kings of Munster: that country upon its first division being allocated to the sons of Heber and to Lughaidh, son of Ithe, whose posterity continued there accordingly.

This invasion, conquest, or plantation of Ireland by the Milesian or Scottish Nation took place in the Year of the World three thousand Ova hundred, or the next year after Solomon began the foundation of the Temple of Jerusalem, and one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine years before the Nativity of our Saviour Jesus Christ; which, according to the Irish computation of Time, occurred Anno Mundi five thousand one hundred and ninety-nine: therein agreeing with the Septuagint, Roman Martyrologies, Eusebius, Orosius, and other ancient authors; which computation the ancient Irish chroniclers exactly observed in their Books of the Reigns of the Monarchs of Ireland, and other Antiquities of that Kingdom ; out of which the Roll of the Monarchs of Ireland, from the beginning of the Milesian Monarchy to their submission to King Henry the Second of England, a Prince of their own Blood, is exactly collected.

As the Milesian invasion of Ireland took place the next year after the laying of the foundation of the Temple of Jerusalem by Solomon, King of Israel, we may infer that Solomon was contemporary with Milesius of Spain; and that the Pharaoh King of Egypt, who gave his daughter in marriage to Solomon, was the Pharaoh who conferred on Milesius of Spain the hand of another daughter Scota.

Milesius of Spain bore three Lions in his shield and standard, for the following reasons; namely, that, in his travels in his younger days into foreign countries, passing through Africa, he, by his cunning and valour, killed in one morning three Lions; and that, in memory of so noble and valiant an exploit, he always after bore three Lions on his shield, which his two surviving sons Heber and Heremon, and his grandson Heber Donn, son of Ir, after their conquest of Ireland, divided amongst them, as well as they did the country: each of them. bearing a Lion in his shield and banner, but of different colours; which the Chiefs of their posterity continue to this day: some with additions and differences; others plain and entire as they had it from their ancestors.

Milesius married Scota Tephi Princess of Egypt, daughter of Nectonibus, Pharoah of Egypt and Scota was born in Egypt and died in Clahane Townland, Annagh Parish, Troughanacmy Barony, Kerry, Munster, Ireland.

Philip Coppens

Feature Articles

# The Stone of Destiny: sacred kingship in the 21st century

*The Scottish Stone of Scone – or Stone of Destiny – is probably one of the most famous and only remaining reminders of ancient and sacred kingship.*

Philip Coppens

Every story has a beginning. But this story, may have several. And it may have several endings. The "Stone of Destiny", the stone placed inside the coronation chair upon which British monarchs are crowned, could be as recent as five decades old, seven centuries, or three if not more millennia. Known as the Stone of Destiny – or Stone of Scone, after the Scottish castle where the Scottish kings were formerly crowned – it used to sit under the coronation chair in London's Westminster Abbey, until Thursday, November 14, 1996. On St Andrew's Day, November 30, 1996, the stone went on display in Edinburgh Castle, with the intention to shuttle the stone to Westminster Abbey for future coronations of the British monarch.

Edinburgh Castle was one of several candidates and a tourist, rather than historical, solution. The stone used to sit in Scone, now a suburb of Perth, on the Moot Hill, next to Scone Palace. The Hill was created by sand taken here in the boots of those lords who had sworn allegiance to the Scottish king. Here, Scottish kings were crowned, coinciding with regal processions.

The relationship between Scotland and England has never been straightforward. In 1296, Edward I of England annexed Scotland – remember Braveheart? – and took the Stone of Scone, which functioned as a talisman to the Scots, south of the Border. The stone weighed 990 kilos and Edward I had iron rings fixed to each side for its journey South. It would remain there until 1996... or rather, 1951. For it was in 1950 that the Stone was stolen from Westminster, on Christmas morning 1950. Though often perceived as a student prank, one of the protagonists, Ian Hamilton, has always tried to make clear that he did it for political motivations. When the police believed the Stone would make his way back to Scotland, the border between Scotland and England was closed, for the first time in 400 years. But despite these efforts, the stone made it into Scotland, where it was "left to be found" shortly afterwards, upon which it was taken back to Westminster.

The culprits were never charged, as the Crown Prosecution could apparently never make the argument that the Crown actually owned the Stone. Possession, it seems, is often nine-tenths of the law when it comes to the Crown itself too. But amidst all of this legalese, modern legends were created – if not fabricated – to underline the pain of the Scots over "their Stone" being in England.

Hence, some believe that the real Stone was substituted with a copy in 1951. Amateur historian Archie McKerracher states that Bertie Gray not only made a copy of the stone in 1928, he also made one in 1950. He thinks that the 1950 copy is the one that was returned to Westminster Abbey. "The 1928 copy which wasn't quite as accurate is in the church in Dundee, and the Westminster Stone is at a secret location in the Arbroath area... it is produced on certain occasions and taken through the streets of Arbroath. I don't think the Westminster people, having got a stone back, were going to quibble."

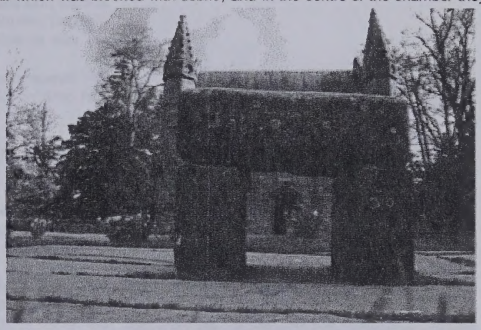
*The coronation chair in Westminster Abbey, at a time when the Stone of Destiny was still in situ.*

If the real stone was substituted with a copy in 1950, then this would make the stone in Edinburgh Castle... a fake. But even if that were the case, there are those who doubt that the stone taken by Edward I in 1296 was the real one. Author Pat Gerber believes a fake stone was given to him, with the real stone secreted somewhere nearby. It may explain why Edward I sent a raiding party of knights back to Scone on August 17, 1298. They ripped the Abbey apart in a desperate search. But for what? The real Stone? Whatever they were looking for, it is known that they returned empty-handed. Furthermore, Gerber and others point out that the Treaty of Northampton in 1328 included the offer of return of the Stone. But the Scots did not ask for the insertion of that clause. Edward III offered it again in 1329, even suggesting the Queen Mother could take it to Berwick. Offered a final time in 1363, again, the Scots did not seem to want their talisman back. Did they know the "real one" was false?

Is the "official" Stone of Destiny real? Cambray in his "Monuments Celtiques" claims to have seen the stone when it bore the inscription: "Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocumque locatum Invenient lapidiem, regnasse tenetur ibidem": "If the Destiny proves true, then the Scots are known to have been Kings wherever men find this stone." There is no such inscription on the official Stone.

In 1968, Wendy Wood wrote that she went to Wesminster Abbey "and slipped a piece of cardboard under the complicated iron railings, on which was printed, 'This is not the original Stone of Destiny. The real Stone is of black basalt marked with hieroglyphics and is inside a hill in Scotland.'" She was referring to Dunsinnan Hill, a hill to the east of Scone, and a story that has been popular for many decades.

In the late 19th century, Seton Gordon stated that the Earl of Mansfield, whose family have owned the lands of Scone for more than 300 years, had told him of a tradition, which had been handed down through several generations. It stated that somewhere around the dates 1795-1820, a farm lad had been wandering with a friend on Dunsinnan Hill after a violent storm. The torrential rain had caused a landslide, and as a result of this, a fissure, which seemed to penetrate deep into the hillside, was visible. "The two men procured some form of light and explored the fissure. They came at last to the broken wall of a subterranean chamber. In one corner of the chamber was a stair which was blocked with debris, and in the centre of the chamber they saw a slab of stone covered with markings and supported by four stone 'legs'.



As there was no other evidence of 'treasure' in the subterranean apartment the two men did not realise the importance of their 'find' and did not talk of what they had seen. Some years later one of the men first heard the local tradition, that on the approach of the King Edward I, the monks of Scone hurriedly removed the Stone of Destiny to a place of safe concealment and took from the Annety Burn a stone of similar size and shape, which the English King carried off in triumph. When he heard this legend, the man hurried back to Dunsinnan Hill, but whether his memory was at fault regarding the site of the landslide, or whether the passage of time, or a fresh slide of earth, had obliterated the cavity, the fact remains that he was unable to locate the opening in the hillside. It may be asked why the monks of Scone, after the English king had returned to England, did not bring back to the abbey the original Stone of Destiny, but the tradition accounts for this explaining that it was not considered safe at the time to allow the English to know that they had been tricked, and that when the days of possible retribution were past, the monks who had known the secret were dead. This tradition, it is held, explains why the Coronation Stone in Westminster Abbey resembles geologically the sandstone commonly found in the neighbourhood of Scone."

It does appear that the stone in Westminster Abbey/Edinburgh Castle is sandstone, and is thus perhaps local to Scone. And if so, it may be the official "Stone of Scone", but not the real one. For according to legend, the Stone of Scone did not come from Scotland, but from Ireland, and before that Spain, and before that Egypt, and before that... the Holy Land.

But before retracing this voyage, amidst this myriad of possibilities, let us note what is known. It is known that at least by 906 AD, Scone was a royal city and that kings were crowned on the royal stone chair. According to an old chronicler, "no king was ever wont to reign in Scotland unless he had first, on receiving the royal name, sat upon this stone at Scone, which by the kings of old had been appointed to the capital of Alba."

*The Moot Hill, from the back*

With the official – and perhaps real – Stone of Destiny in Edinburgh Castle, a conform copy now sits on the Moot Hill, marking the location where the Scottish kings were crowned. Scone, and not Scotland's modern capital of Edinburgh, was the Ancient Crowning Place of the Scottish Kings. The mound has been known by many names: Moot Hill, Omnis Terra (every man's land) and Boot Hill have already been explained. Another name is the Hill of Credulity (or Hill of Belief), which dates from AD 710 when the Pictish King Nectan came to Scone to embrace the customs of the Church of Rome. And as mentioned, the name by which it is best known today, is the Moot Hill.

From the time of Kenneth MacAlpin, who created the Kingdom of Scone in the 9th century, all the Kings of Scots were crowned upon the Moot Hill, seated upon the Stone of Scone. Even after the Stone's removal by King Edward I in 1296, the Moot Hill continued to be the crowning place of the Scottish Kings. Probably the greatest historic event to take place at Scone was the coronation of Robert the Bruce, who declared himself King of Scots upon the Moot Hill on March 25, 1306. That the "official" Stone of Destiny was already south of the Border, may have made the coronation all the more emotional – if we believe Braveheart. The last coronation held at Scone was that of King Charles II as King of Scots on 1 January 1651, some nine years before he was restored to the English throne. Since 1707, there has been a Union between Scotland and England, though in recent years, Scotland's devolution from a London-based government should no doubt be seen as a key as to why the Stone was returned in 1996.

Though "typically Scottish", its origins do not seem to be Scottish at all. Around the time the Stone was taken to England, Robert of Gloucester (1240-1300) wrote that the first Irish immigrants brought the stone with them into Scotland, stating it was a "whyte marble ston". So rather than sandstone, or black basalt, the stone is then said to be white marble. As Robert of Gloucester wrote at a time when an official stone was still in residence in Scone, his account of the nature of the stone carries much weight – and would indeed indicate that the official Stone is a fake.

But the history goes further back in time than Ireland. Hector Boece wrote in the "Scotorum Historiae" in 1537, that Gaythelus, a Greek, the son either of the Athenian Cecrops or the Argive Neolus, went to Egypt at the time of the Exodus, where he married Scota, the daughter of Pharaoh, and after the destruction of the Egyptian army in the Red Sea, fled with her by the Mediterranean until he arrived in Portingall, where he landed, and founded a kingdom at Brigantium, now Santiago de Compostella. Here he reigned in the marble chair, which was the "lapis fatalis cathedrae instar", or "fatal stone like chair", and wherever it was located, portended kingdom to the Scots – those who had followed Scotia in exile.

Simon Breck, a descendant of Gaythelus, brought the chair from Spain to Ireland, and was crowned in it as King of Ireland. Later, Fergus, son of Ferchard, was first King of the Scots in Scotland, and brought the chair from Ireland to Argyll, and was crowned in it. He built a town in Argyll called Beregonium, in which he placed the Stone. The twelfth king, Evenus, built a town near Beregonium, called after his name Evonium, now called Dunstaffnage, to which the stone was removed. Dunstaffnage is near Oban, on the West coast of Scotland, and the same legend states that Fergus Mac Erc built a church on the island of Iona, and commanded it to be the sepulchre of the future kings. It should no longer come as a surprise that some argue that the "real stone" never came to Scone, but instead remained "somewhere" in or near Dunstaffnage.

Iona was indeed a sacred island, "in the West", of pagan religious importance, for it became one of the key objectives of early Christianity to have as a powerbase. As funerals of kings and coronation ceremonies go hand in hand, the stone's location in Dunstaffnage would make great sense, because of its proximity to Iona.

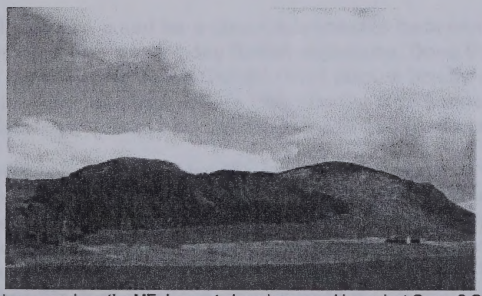
There are several ancient accounts that speak of the foreign origins of this stone, though not all accounts are identical – though largely do overlap. The "Scalacronica", compiled in 1355, states that Simon Brec, the youngest son of the King of Spain, brought the stone from Spain, where it was used for coronations. Brec "placed it in the most sovereign beautiful place in Ireland, called to this day the Royal Place (Tara), and Fergus, son of Ferchar, brought the royal stone before received, and placed it where is now the Abbey of Scone." In this account, there is no stop-over in Dunstaffnage, but the story does identify the Stone of Scone with the "Lia Fail", "the speaking stone", which named the king who would be chosen. Its residence was the coronation place of Ireland, Tara, near modern Dublin.
A similar account can be found in the "Scotichronicon", compiled in 1386, which repeats that Gaythelus married Scota and led those that survived the disaster to Spain. Simon Brec then went to Ireland, setting up the stone in Tara, before Fergus took it to Scotland.

*The Lia Fail, Tara*

Legend, or a memory of a real odyssey? Historians are quick to condemn, but perhaps we should not be so quick. Herodotus stated that the enigmatic Etruscans that lived near Rome originally migrated in Italy from the Near East, an "opinion" archaeologists largely disregarded and denigrated. Herodotus stated they emigrated from Lydia, a region on the eastern coast of ancient Turkey. After an 18-year long famine in Lydia, Herodotus reports, the king dispatched half of the population to look for a better life elsewhere. The emigrating Lydians built ships, loaded all the things they needed, and sailed from Smyma (Izmir) until they reached Umbria, in Italy. For millennia, that is where the debate rested. But recently, geneticists have shown that the Etruscans – and their cattle – did migrate to Italy from the Near East, vindicating Herodotus. And as there is a logical reason why these Egyptians would have fled their country, dismissing the possibility of the legend of the Stone of Destiny as a factual account, may come to haunt those who do so too vociferously.

The legend does not stop there. In origin, the Stone is believed to have been "Jacob's Pillow", referring to the Biblical story in which Jacob falls asleep on a stone and has a dream in which he sees angels descend and ascend to Heaven. It is during this mystical appearance that he utters the phrase: "How terrible is this place! This is none other then the house of the Lord and this is the gate of heaven."
One tradition states that the stone Jacob used as a pillow at Bethel was then set up as a pillar and anointed with oil and that later, it became the pedestal of the Ark in the Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem. But that is just one strand of the legend.
Jacob's story is also very similar to Wolfram von Eschenbach's description of the Grail Stone... and it is not the only parallel. For one, Wolfram's account speaks of a mythical stone, set somewhere on Earth, and equally links it with the ascent and descent of the angels. He also sees this Grail Stone as part of the Covenant between Mankind and God, not unlike the Jewish Ark of the Covenant. And it was this Ark that was the expression of the unity of the Jewish tribes, and their special bond with God.

With the rise of Scottish independence, Scottish Nationalist John Mackay Nimmo, claimed to have the genuine Stone of Destiny. In the early 1990s, he used his group of Scottish Knights Templar to act as the mechanism to promote this heritage. The Templars bought a little church in Dull, near Aberfeldy. In it, they placed their Stone of Destiny, which they say was recovered in 1950 from Westminster Abbey and which was found in Parliament Square in Edinburgh in 1965 and kept by Nimmo in his church at Lochee in Dundee, where it lay in an iron case for all to see – until it was removed to Dull. Where to? My enquiries with some of these Knights was met with the implication that no-one wants to disclose its present location. But seeing that according to Wolfram von Eschenbach it were Knights Templar that had been entrusted with the safekeeping of the sacred Grail stone, this is a nice modern parallel.

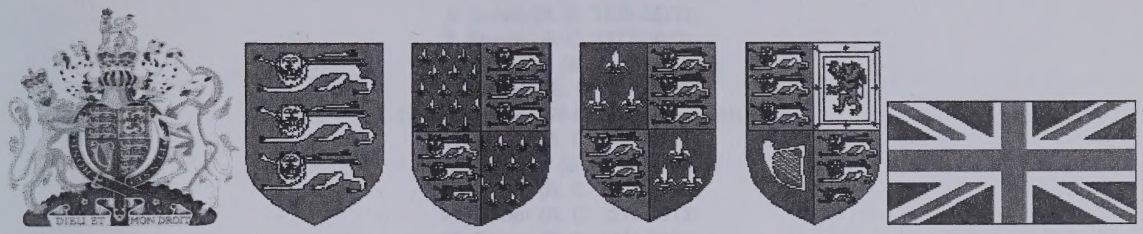


Could it therefore be that the Stone is one of the few surviving Jewish relics? And does it remain hidden somewhere in a rather unknown and definitely ill-visited hill east of Scone?

*Dunsanine Hill, near Scone*

If so, that would make the Stone incredibly important... but hardly unique. Throughout the world, even in the New World, sacred stones are linked with sacred kingship. In Western Europe, the practice of such a coronation ritual is first recorded in 800AD, with Charlemagne, his marble chair still visible in Aix-la-Chapelle, France. The English were remarkably slow on the uptake, with Henry IV being the first king to be crowned in the coronation chair (containing the Stone) in 1399. But we know that the Irish had a similar stone in Tara and what to make of – for example – the benben stone in Heliopolis and its possible role in the Egyptian coronation ceremonies, or similar enigmatic stones, such as the ME, known to have been used in ancient Sumer? Or the infamous Ka'aba in Mecca...
In mythology, the Stone, and sacred stones in general, were said to provide sacred kingship and it is but a small step to link this "Seat" with the "Perilous Seat" of the Grail legends, as well as with the magical sword in the stone that only releases the sword when the righteous king takes hold of it.

In case you wonder whether in an Egyptian-Jacob context the stone might have been "white marble", the answer is possibly, if not probably, yes.




# Genealogy To Adam

## OUR GENEALOGY TO ADAM AND EVE AND THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY

Through the research of family members including myself, Richard Steel, and others, this is a genealogy in our family tree of successive generations back to Adam and Eve ultimately, through our direct descendancy from the Scottish Monarchy. Also documented here is a comparison with the British Royal Family genealogy who have a known line to Adam and Eve which you can trace here. Some interesting historical, philosophical, and spiritual questions arise.

If this tree is correct then Prince William is my 16th cousin. My late father composer Christopher Steel (b December 31st 1938) was adopted and we have no information about his biological parents as yet, but this tree traces my maternal line back to the first human being!

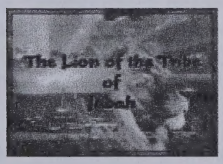
History shows that there could be a direct relationship between the ancient monarchies of Israel/Judah, Ireland, Scotland, England, and our present day British monarchy. Does God have a purpose for the monarchy, and if so, how does it point to the reality of Jesus Christ? This I discuss briefly at the end of the genealogy concerning our direct descendancy from Adam and Eve, where I discuss the significance of the Stone of Destiny, now residing in Scotland in Edinburgh Castle, and used in the coronation of monarchs in the British Isles for centuries.

Darwinian evolution is losing scientific credibility so much so that intelligent design is becoming increasingly respected, and accepted, not just by society, but the scientific community. The lack of intermediate fossil evidence and the evidence of irreducible complexity of living organisms shows that human beings were not cobbled together through the uncreated atoms of atheistic evolution. I would like to make it clear that who my ancestors are in my family tree does not make me more special than anyone else. The Bible in Acts 10 verse 34 says that "God is no respecter of persons." In fact, I believe absolutely that everyone is a direct descendant of Adam and Eve, and there is a good chance that you are a direct descendant of at least one monarch from antiquity. What this genealogy can do hopefully is provide some food for thought in terms of these three key questions: where did we come from, why are we here, and what is our final destiny? To that end I highly recommend some links you can find at the end for further

**study, including my website Jesusevidence.com**

**1. Adam (B. C. 4000-3070), Eve.**
**2. Seth (B. C. 3869-2957).**
**3. Enos (B. C. 3764-2859).**
**4. Canaan (B. C. 3674-2895).**
**5. Mahalaleel (B. C. 3604-2709).**
**6. Jared (B. C. 3539-2577).**
**7. Enoch (B. C. 3377-3012).**
**8. Methusaleh (B. C. 3312-2344).**
**9. Lamech (B. C. 3125-2349).**
**10. Noah (B. C. 2943-2007), Naamah.**
**11. Shem (B. C. 2441-1841).**
**12. Arphaxad (B. C. 2341-1903).**
**13. Salah (B. C. 2306-1873).**
**14. Heber (B. C. 2276-1812).**
**15. Peleg (B. C. 2241-2003).**
**16. Reu (B. C. 2212-1973).**
**17. Serug (B. C. 2180-2049).**
**18. Nahor (B. C. 2050-2002).**
**19. Terah (B. C. 2221-1992), Amtheta.**
**20. Abraham (B. C. 1992-1817), Sarah.**
**21. Isaac (B. C. 1896-1716), Rebekah.**
**22. Jacob (B. C. 1837-1690), Leah.**
**23. Judah (b. B. C. 1752), Tamar.**
**24. Pharez.**
**25. Hezron.**
**26. Aram.**
**27. Aminadab.**
**28. Naasson.**
**29. Salmon.**
**30. Boaz (B. C. 1312), Ruth.**
**31. Obed.**
**32. Jesse.**

## Kings of Israel/Judah




**33. King David (B. C. 1085-1015), Bathsheba.**
**34. K. Solomon (B. C. 1033-975), Naamah.**
**35. K. Rehoboam (b. B. C. 1016, d. 958), Maacah.**
**36. K. Abijah (B. C. 958-955).**
**37. K. Asa (B. C. 955-914), Azubah.**
**38. K. Jehoshaphat (B. C. 914-889).**
**39. K. Jehoram (B. C. 889-885), Athaliah.**
**40. K. Ahaziah (B. C. 906-884), Zibiah.**
**41. K. Joash (B. C. 885-839), Jehoaddan.**
**42. K. Amaziah (b. B. C. 864, d. 810), Jecholiah.**
**43. K. Uzziah (b. B. C. 826, d. 758), Jerusha.**
**44. K. Jotham (b. B. C. 783, d. 742).**
**45. K. Ahaz (b. B. C. 787, d. 726), Abi.**
**46. K. Hezekiah (b. B. C. 751, d. 698), Hephzibah.**
**47. K. Manasseh (b. B. C. 710, d. 643), Meshullemeth.**
**48. K. Amon (b. B. C. 621, d. 641), Jedidiah.**
**49. K. Josiah (b. B. C. 649, d. 610), Mamutah.**
**50. K. Zedekiah (B. C. 599-578).**

## Kings of Ireland

51. Q. Tea Tephi (b. B. C. 565), marries Eochaidh, a Prince of the scarlet thread, later King Heremon, descended from Zerah.
52. K. Irial Faidh (reigned 10 years).
53. K. Eithriall (reigned 20 years).
54. Follain.
55. K. Tighernmas (reigned 50 years).
56. Eanbotha.
57. Smiorguil.
58. K. Fiachadh Labhriane (reigned 24 years).
59. K. Aongus Ollmuchaidh (reigned 21 years).
60. Maoin.
61. K. Rotheachta (reigned 25 years).
62. Dein.
63. K. Siorna Saoghalach (reigned 21 years).
64. Oholla Olchaoin.
65. K. Giallchadh (reigned 9 years).
66. K. Aodhain Glas (reigned 20 years).
67. K. Simeon Breac (reigned 7 years).
68. K. Muirteadach Bolgrach (reigned 4 years).
69. K. Fiachadh Toigrach (reigned 7 years).
70. K. Duach Laidhrach (reigned 10 years).
71. Eochaidh Buailgllerg.
72. K. Ugaine More the Great (reigned 30 years).
73. K. Cobhthach Coalbreag (reigned 30 years).
74. Meilage.
75. K. Jaran Gleofathach (reigned 7 years).
76. K. Coula Cruaidh Cealgach (reigned 25 years).
77. K. Oiliolla Caisfhiachach (reigned 28 years).
78. K. Eochaidh Foltleathan (reigned 11 years).
79. K. Aongns Tuirmheach Teamharch (reigned 30 years).
80. K. Eana Aighneach (reigned 28 years).
81. Labhra Suire.
82. Blathucha.
83. Easamhuin Famhua.
84. Roighnein Ruadh.
85. Finlogha.
86. Fian.
87. K. Eodchaidh Feidhlioch (reigned 12 years).
88. Fineamhuas.
89. K. Lughaidh Raidhdearg.
90. K. Criomhthan Niadhnar (reigned 16 years).
91. Fearaidhach Fion Feachtnuigh.
92. K. Fiachadh Fionoluidh (reigned 20 years).
93. K. Tuathal Teachtmar (reigned 40 years).
94. K. Coun Ceadchathach (reigned 20 years).
95. K. Arb Aonflier (reigned 30 years).
96. K. Cormae Usada (reigned 40 years).
97. K. Caibre Liffeachair (reigned 27 years).
98. K. Fiachadh Sreabthuine (reigned 30 years.)
99. K. Muireadhach Tireach (reigned 30 years).
100. K. Eochaidh Moigmeodhin (reigned 7 years.)
101. K. Nail of the Nine Hostages.
102. Eogan.

103. K. Murireadhach.
104. Earca.

## Kings of Argyleshire

105. King Fergus More
106. K. Dongard
107. K. Conran
108. K. Aidan (d. 604).
109. K. Eugene IV. (d. 622).
110. K. Donald IV. (d. 650).
111. Dongard.
112. K. Eugene. V. (d. 692).
113. Findan.
114. K. Eugene VII. (d. A. D. 721), Spondan.
115. K. Etfinus (d. A. D. 761), Fergina.
116. K. Achaius (d. A. D. 819), Fergusia.
117. K. Alpin (d. A. D. 834).

## Kings of Scotland

118. King Kenneth I. (842-858).
119. K. Constantin I. (862-876).
120. K. Donald II. (889-900).
121. K. Malcolm I. (943-954).
122. K. Kenneth II. (971-995, d. A. D. 995).
123. K. Malcolm II. (1005-1034, d. A. D. 1034).
124. Bethoc, married to Crinan, Mormaer of Atholl and lay abott of Dunkeld.
125. King Duncan I. (1034-1040, d. A. D. 1040), Sybil.
126. King Malcolm III. Canmore (A. D. 1058-1093), Margaret of England.
127. King David I. (1124-1153, d. A. D. 1153), Matilda of Huntingdon.
128. Prince Henry (d. A. D. 1152), Ada of Surrey.
129. Earl David of Huntingdon (d. A. D. 1219), Matilda of Chester.
130. Isobel m. Robert Bruce III.
131. Robert Bruce IV. m. Isobel of Gloucester.
132. Robert Bruce V. m. Martha of Carrick.
133. King Robert I. (The Bruce) (A. D. 1306-1329), Isobel, daughter of Earl of Mar.
134. Marjorie Bruce m. Walter Stewart III.
135. K. Robert II. (b. 1317, 1371-1390, d. A. D. 1390), Euphemia of Ross (d. A. D. 1376).
136. K. Robert III. (b. 1337, 1390-1406, d. A. D. 1406), Arabella Drummond (d. A. D. 1401).
137. King James I of Scotland (A. D. 1406-1437), (16g grandson of King Alfred The Great) m. Joan Beaufort
138. King James II of Scotland m. Mary of Gueldres
139. King James III of Scotland m. Margaret Princess of Denmark

## Our Family

140. King James IV of Scotland Agnes Stewart
141. Malcolm Fleming m. Janet (Joan) Stewart
142. John Stewart m. Margaret Fleming
143. Sir Duncan Campbell m. Lady Jane Stewart (2nd Cousin of King James VI of Scotland who was also King James I of England)
144. Sir Robert Campbell m. Isobel Mackintosh

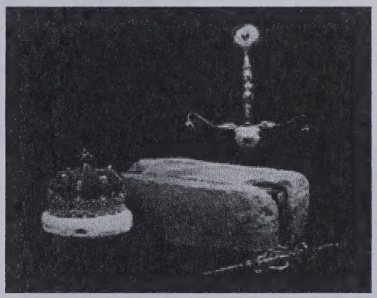
## The British Royal Family Line

140. K. James IV of Scotland. (b. 1473, 1488-1513, d. A. D. 1543), Margaret of England (d. A. D. 1539).
141. K. James V of Scotland. (b. 1513, 1513-1542, d. A. D. 1542), Mary of Lorraine (d. A. D. 1560).
142. Q. Mary (also known as Mary, Queen of Scots) (b. 1542, 1542-1567, d. A. D. 1587), Lord Henry Darnley (d. 1567). (Mary became Queen when she was just six days old. She was deposed as Queen in 1567 and was executed in 1587 ).
143. K. James VI. and I. (A. D. 1603-1625), Ann of Denmark. James became James I of England (A. D. 1603-1625) in 1603 while still K.

145. William Campbell (of Glenfalloch) (killed at Stirling) m. Jean Campbell
146. Margaret Campbell married Donald Macgregor
147. Margaret Macgregor (sister of Rob Roy) married John Leckie
148. Janet Leckie m. James Maxwell
149. Ann Maxwell (1735-1804) m. James Black
150. John Black m. Margaret MacNair
151. Margaret Barton Black b. 1797 m. William Pollock
152. Margaret Pollock m. Andrew Macgeorge
153. Margaret Macgeorge m. Rev. John Alison
154. May Alison m. Ernest Wolff
155. Alison Wolff m. Edward Wilson
156. Anthea Wilson (15th cousin of Prince Charles) m. Christopher Steel
157. Richard Steel m. Sasha Jazzymyine Jade
158. Serena, Sorcha, and Gabriel Steel (17th cousins of Savannah Phillips, great grandchild of Queen Elizabeth)

James VI of Scotland.
144. Princess Elizabeth (d. 1662), Frederick V, Elector Palatine.
145. Princess Sophia, (d. 1714), m. Duke Ernest of Brunswick (d. 1698).
146. K. George I. (1714-1727), Sophia Dorothea of Zelle (1667-1726).
147. K. George II. (b. 1683, 1727-1760), Princess Caroline of Brandenburg-Anspach (1683-1737).
148. Prince Frederick Lewis of Wales (1707-1751), Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha-Altenberg.
149. K. George III. (b. 1738, 1760-1820), Princess Sophia of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz (1744-1818).
150. Duke Edward of Kent (1767-1820), Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg (d. 1861)
151. Q. Victoria (b. 1819, 1837-1901), Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha.
152. K. Edward VII. (b. 1841, 1901-1910), Princess Alexandra
153. K. George V. (b. 1865, 1910-1936), Princess Mary
154. K. George VI. (b. 1895, 1936-1952), Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother) (b. 1900, d. 2002)
155. Q. Elizabeth II (b. 1926, reigned from 1952), Philip Duke of Edinburgh
156. Prince Charles of Wales (b. 1948) Princess Diana (d. 1997)
157. Prince William, Duke of Cambridge (b. 1982) m. Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge (née Middleton), Prince Henry of Wales

## THE STONE OF DESTINY AND BIBLE PROPHECY



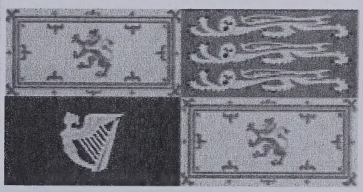
"The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and unto him shall the gathering of the people be." Genesis 49 verse 10

According to Irish tradition and legend, one of the two daughters of King Zedekiah, Tea Tephi married Prince Eochaidh of Ireland who was himself descended from Zerah, the child who had the scarlet thread tied around his wrist in Genesis 38. They went on to become the Irish King and Queen from which the Irish monarchy were descended from. Queen Tea Tephi was one of the so-called Princesses of the Harp who may have carried the Stone of Destiny, Jacob's pillow (see Genesis 28 verse 18, and 2 Kings 11 verses 12-14) over to Ireland which has been used in the coronation of Irish, Scottish and British monarchs for centuries. According to legend, the stone was reverently carried through Egypt, Sicily and Spain, reaching Ireland around 700 B.C. It rested on the hills of Tara where Irish kings were crowned. More specifically, the legend goes that it was taken to Egypt with the Israelites, then to Spain with Jeremiah the prophet accompanying Tea Tephi and her sister Scota. While there are a number of theories about Tea Tephi and Scota, for example some suggest that Scota was the daughter of an Egyptian Pharoah, there is, however, a powerful body of evidence for the ultimate transfer of the House of Judah's monarchic line from David going from Israel to Ireland. Historical documentation claims that Scota married Gaythelos, son of the King of Greece, in Spain, and the stone of destiny went to Ireland with Jeremiah, Tea Tephi, Scota and her sons, Hyber and Hymec. They landed in the north and named it Olister (Ulster). There it became the oracular Coronation Stone of ara on which, for about a thousand years, the kings of Ireland were crowned. The Scotti tribe in Ireland are said to have their name derived from Scota. Around 500 AD it was taken by them to Argylshire, South Western Scotland, and became the coronation stone of the Scottish kings. It was stolen from Scotland by King Edward I in 1296 and returned to Scotland in 1996, 700 years later by the United Kingdom government. In Ezekiel 21 verses 26-27 it says "Thus saith the Lord GOD; Remove the diadem, and take off the crown: this shall not be the same: exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it: and it shall be no more, until He come whose right it is;

**and I will give it Him."**

**Three times the scepter of Judah will be overturned, then it will remain until Jesus returns to sit on His throne. So the scepter never departs from the tribe of Judah. David never ceases to have a descendant sit on the throne over Israel fulfiling the prophecy of Psalm 89 verses 3-4 "I have made a covenant with my chosen, I have sworn unto David my servant, Thy seed will I establish for ever, and build up thy throne to all generations." The scepter going Judah to Ireland can be regarded as the first overturn. Ezekiel 17:24 could be referring to Pharez as the high tree and Zerah as the low tree, "I the Lord have brought down the high tree, have exalted the low tree, have dried up the green tree, and have made the dry tree to flourish: I the Lord have spoken and have done it." Documentation strongly suggests the King of Ireland having descended from the scarlet thread bloodline; the line of Zerah, and joined to the line of Pharez by Zedekiah's descendants.**

**The second overturn was from Ireland to Scotland, through Fergus, who sent for Lia Fail (Gaelic), the Stone of Destiny, and had it brought from Ireland to Western Scotland, where he was crowned. The third overturn was from Scotland to England in 1296, and cemented when King James VI of Scotland became King James I of England, continuing to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, who was crowned with the Stone of Destiny present.**



**The Queen is the 122nd lineal descendant of King David, who is of the tribe of Judah. The royal line of the Messiah comes through the tribe of Judah and continues until His second coming. Note the royal standard above sees King David's Harp (Ireland), the red rampant lion of the Zerah line of Judah (Scotland), and the three lions of the tribe of Judah. It is important also to note that it is documented that King William the Conqueror and the Normans were descendants of Judah which is significant because they introduced the lions emblem to England in the 11th Century. Jesus Christ is the Lion of The Tribe of Judah (Revelation 5 verse 5), and The King of Kings (Revelation 19 verse 16).**

**The final fulfilment of the prophecy is in the second coming of Jesus Christ to Earth to rule and reign for a thousand years in Jerusalem, (Revelation 20 verse 4) and ultimately forever (Revelation 22 verse 5).**

**Please email me, Richard Steel, if you have any comments or questions:**

E-mail

This site is a member of Genealogy.org

**LINKS**

**How To Get Perfect Royal Blood For Eternity**

**Is there evidence for Jesus?**

# Jesusevidence.com

**Is there evidence for the biblical model of creation? See this compelling youtube video**

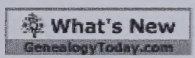
**St. Patrick Biography**

**Further Reading**

**After The Flood by Bill Cooper (New Wine Press)**

**Forgotten History Of The Western People by Mike Gascoigne (Anno Mundi books)**

**Return To The Top Of The Page**




**This website was compiled from December 27th 2003 by Richard Steel**

**Heaven is real Will the world end?**

Genealogy.com FamilyTreeMaker Online

LEARNING CENTER | COMMUNITY | MY GENEALOGY.COM | SEARCH | SHOP | CART | ? HELP



# Scota Of Egypt (d. date unknown)

**Scota Of Egypt** (daughter of ***Pharaoh Nectonibus***) died date unknown. She married **Milidh Of Spain**, son of **Bile King Of Spain** and **Buan**.

More About **Scota Of Egypt**:
Occupation: Irish were called Scots after Her, Later Applied Specifically to Irish Settlers of Scotland then to Scotland Itself.

Children of **Scota Of Egypt** and **Milidh Of Spain** are:

i. +**Eireamhon 2nd Monarch Of Ireland**, d. Dead, Abt 1683 BC.
ii. **Eber Find 1st Monarch Of Ireland**, d. date unknown.

Created with Family Tree Maker Find out how!


© 2009 Ancestry.com

Genealogy.com FamilyTreeMaker Online
LEARNING CENTER | COMMUNITY | MY GENEALOGY.COM | SEARCH | SHOP | CART | ? HELP



# Nectonibus, Pharaoh (b. WFT Est. 489-534, d. WFT Est. 529-614)

**Nectonibus, Pharaoh**[21098, 21099] was born WFT Est. 489-534 in Egypt[21100, 21101], and died WFT Est. 529-614[21102, 21103].

More About **Nectonibus, Pharaoh**:
Occupation: Pharaoh of Egypt.[21104, 21105]

Children of **Nectonibus, Pharaoh** are:

i. +**Scota, Princess**, b. WFT Est. 529-560, Egypt[21106, 21107], d. WFT Est. 563-646[21108, 21109].

Created with Family Tree Maker Find out how!


© 2009 Ancestry.com

Ads by Google Genealogy Research Ancient Egypt Family Genealogy Egypt

**If we have helped you find your Ancestors please consider making a donation to help us continue**
We work diligently at updating and adding to our files to make your research successful. Unfortunately the cost involved in maintaining this site ar
We are simply researchers trying to share our research, covering the cost of that effort personally **Without your help it will be difficult to continue.**
**us.**
If you prefer sending a check the information can be found at **this link**
Donate

**Additions and corrections are made by using the "Suggest" Tab from an Individual's data pa**

# Nectonibus Pharaoh

♂



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Birth | Egypt | |
| Gender | Male | |
| Died | Egypt | |
| Person ID | I0041 | Royality |
| Last Modified | 24 Jun 2009 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Children | 1. Tachos Pharaoh<br>2. Scota | |
| Family ID | F0026 | Group Sheet |

Notes

- There were, in fact, two Pharaohs of the Thirtieth dynasty called Nectanebus but their dates are 380-363BC and 360-342BC. ["A Diction University Press (1991)]

  Nectanebus I, also called Nekhtnebf I or Nekhtnebef I, first king (reigned 380-363 BC) opposed an attempt by the Persians to reimpose the throne, a Persian invasion was imminent. A powerful army gathered by the previous king, Achoris (reigned 393-380 BC), and largel Nectanebo to the Athenian Chabrias. The Persians, however, succeeded in causing Chabrias' recall and marched against Egypt with a reverse, but through the indecision of the Persian general Pharnabazus, they were able to collect their forces, outflanking the delaying i retreat. Nectanebo was relieved of further Persian intervention during the rest of his rule because of satrap rebellions throughout the Pe building activity, especially at Philae, Edfu, and Hermopolis Magna, and the arts in particular flourished during his reign. ("Encyclopaedi In. Helen Hemingway Benton Publisher 1974)

  Nectanebo II, also called Nekhtharheb II or Nekhtharehbe II, third and last king (reigned 360-343 BC) of the 30th dynasty of Egypt; he w with the aid of Spartan king Agesilaus II, usurped the throne from Tachas. A rival pretender almost succeeded in overthrowing the new firmly established as ruler. His most powerful enemy was the Persian king Artaxerxes III Ochus, who, after an earlier futile attempt, swe three mouths of the Nile at once, and easily took control of Egypt. Nectanebo fled first to Memphis and then to Upper Egypt; thereafter n Britannica" - 15th Edition. Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc. Helen Hemingway Benton Publisher 1974)

  Nectanebo I 's son was Tachos and Nectanebo II was a nephew of Tachos. Following Nectanebo II Egypt was mostly under Persian ru the Persians at Issus in 333 BC. ("Encyclopaedia Britannica" - 15th Edition. Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc. Helen Hemingway Benton Pu
  There were, in fact, two Pharaohs of the Thirtieth dynasty called Nectanebus but their dates are 380-363BC and 360-342BC. ["A Diction University Press (1991)]

  Nectanebus I, also called Nekhtnebf I or Nekhtnebef I, first king (reigned 380-363 BC) opposed an attempt by the Persians to reimpose the throne, a Persian invasion was imminent. A powerful army gathered by the previous king, Achoris (reigned 393-380 BC), and largel Nectanebo to the Athenian Chabrias. The Persians, however, succeeded in causing Chabrias' recall and marched against Egypt with a reverse, but through the indecision of the Persian general Pharnabazus, they were able to collect their forces, outflanking the delaying i retreat. Nectanebo was relieved of further Persian intervention during the rest of his rule because of satrap rebellions throughout the Pe building activity, especially at Philae, Edfu, and Hermopolis Magna, and the arts in particular flourished during his reign. ("Encyclopaedi In. Helen Hemingway Benton Publisher 1974)

  Nectanebo II, also called Nekhtharheb II or Nekhtharehbe II, third and last king (reigned 360-343 BC) of the 30th dynasty of Egypt; he w with the aid of Spartan king Agesilaus II, usurped the throne from Tachas. A rival pretender almost succeeded in overthrowing the new firmly established as ruler. His most powerful enemy was the Persian king Artaxerxes III Ochus, who, after an earlier futile attempt, swe three mouths of the Nile at once, and easily took control of Egypt. Nectanebo fled first to Memphis and then to Upper Egypt; thereafter n Britannica" - 15th Edition. Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc. Helen Hemingway Benton Publisher 1974)

  Nectanebo I 's son was Tachos and Nectanebo II was a nephew of Tachos. Following Nectanebo II Egypt was mostly under Persian ru

the Persians at Issus in 333 BC. ("Encyclopaedia Britannica" - 15th Edition. Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc. Helen Hemingway Benton Pu
There were, in fact, two Pharaohs of the Thirtieth dynasty called Nectanebus but their dates are 380-363BC and 360-342BC. ["A Diction
University Press (1991)]

Nectanebus I, also called Nekhtnebf I or Nekhtnebef I, first king (reigned 380-363 BC) opposed an attempt by the Persians to reimpose
the throne, a Persian invasion was imminent. A powerful army gathered by the previous king, Achoris (reigned 393-380 BC), and largel
Nectanebo to the Athenian Chabrias. The Persians, however, succeeded in causing Chabrias' recall and marched against Egypt with a
reverse, but through the indecision of the Persian general Pharnabazus, they were able to collect their forces, outflanking the delaying i
retreat. Nectanebo was relieved of further Persian intervention during the rest of his rule because of satrap rebellions throughout the Pe
building activity, especially at Philae, Edfu, and Hermopolis Magna, and the arts in particular flourished during his reign. ("Encyclopaedi
In. Helen Hemingway Benton Publisher 1974)

Nectanebo II, also called Nekhtharheb II or Nekhtharehbe II, third and last king (reigned 360-343 BC) of the 30th dynasty of Egypt; he w
with the aid of Spartan king Agesilaus II, usurped the throne from Tachas. A rival pretender almost succeeded in overthrowing the new
firmly established as ruler. His most powerful enemy was the Persian king Artaxerxes III Ochus, who, after an earlier futile attempt, swe
three mouths of the Nile at once, and easily took control of Egypt. Nectanebo fled first to Memphis and then to Upper Egypt; thereafter n
Britannica" - 15th Edition. Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc. Helen Hemingway Benton Publisher 1974)

Nectanebo I 's son was Tachos and Nectanebo II was a nephew of Tachos. Following Nectanebo II Egypt was mostly under Persian ru
the Persians at Issus in 333 BC. ("Encyclopaedia Britannica" - 15th Edition. Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc. Helen Hemingway Benton Pu

Thank you to all those who have offered their support

**Now Available - "My Roots Run Deep in Long Island" - T-Shirts** - Wear your PRIDE in your Long Island heritage.

**Is PTAH A Scam?**
Urgent Must Read Report Never Before Seen Information
www.VictoryStocks.com/PTAH
AdChoices ▷

**Consumer Reports Website**
Find the Top & Worst Rated Products Unbiased Tests, Ratings & Reviews
ConsumerReports.org/Reviews
AdChoices ▷

**Please use the "Suggest" Link on an Individuals or family View page to submit Corrections or Additions**

If you have a problem with our contact form or wish to contact us directly via email you can use this email: lisurnames@optonline.net. **PLEASE specify the name of the person in the file you are contacting us about and the file he/she is in if at all possible.** Spouse names are also helpful so we can match up who you are emailing about and our files. That is why our contact sheet is preferred - it tells exactly who you are contacting us about automatically.

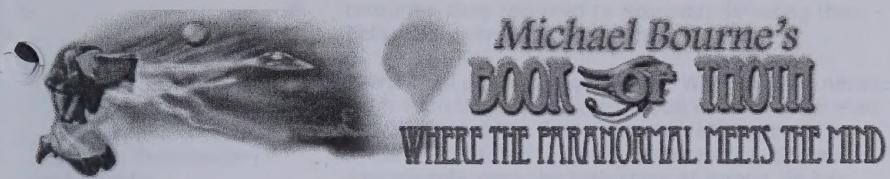
692860

Count Initiated July 26, 2011

Become a Fan of Long Island Surnames on Facebook

Legals etc.

This site is owned and operated by Long Island Genealogy © 1998-2009.




The Book Of THoTH

Paranormal Research and Discussion

Login or Register



Status

Welcome
Anonymous
**Membership:**
Latest: **Danostases**
New Today: **0**
New Yesterday: **9**
Overall: **11155**
**Online Now [125]:**
Visitors: **123**
Members: **2**
© (C)

Page Views

We have received 94,572,087

## Atlantis, Egypt, and Ireland?

### The Story of Princess Scota

By Heather Elizabeth Adams

In 1955, archaeologist Dr. Sean O'Riordan of Trinity College, Dublin, made an interesting discovery during an excavation of the Mound of Hostages at Tara, site of ancient kingship of Ireland. Bronze Age skeletal remains were found of what has been argued to be a young prince, still wearing a rare necklace of faience beads, made from a paste of minerals and plant extracts that had been fired.

The skeleton was carbon dated to around 1350 BC. In 1956, J. F. Stone and L. C. Thomas reported that the faience beads were Egyptian: "In fact, when they were compared with Egyptian faience beads, they were found to be not only of identical manufacture but also of matching design.

The famous boy-king Tutankhamun was entombed around the same time as the Tara skeleton and the priceless golden collar around his mummy's neck was inlayed with matching conical, blue-green faience beads". An almost identical necklace was found in a Bronze Age burial mound at north Molton, Devon.

Lorraine Evans in her compelling book, *Kingdom of the Ark*, reveals archaeological connections between Egypt and Ireland. Evans argues that the connections between the two distant lands were plausible and there is archaeological evidence to support the theory. In 1937 in North Ferriby, Yorkshire, the remains of an ancient boat were discovered. While thought to be a Viking longship at first, continued excavation produced additional ships, wrecked in a storm. Further investigation showed that the boats were much older than Viking ships and were of a type found in the Mediterranean. It was concluded that these boats originated from 2000 years before the Viking age and were radiocarbon dated to around 1400 to 1350 BC. Evans then makes connections to argue that these boats could originate from Egypt, as the timeframe fits the dating of the faience beads. While investigating the origins of the people of Scotland in the Bower manuscript, the *Scotichronicon*, she discovers the story of Scota, the Egyptian princess and daughter of a pharaoh who fled from Egypt with her husband Gaythelos with a large following of people who arrive in a fleet of ships. They settled in Scotland for a while amongst the natives, until they were forced to leave and

Most Popular

A Fascinating Recent Discovery on Temple Mount
26,470 Reads
Spirals, Symbols and Snakes
21,850 Reads
Hopi-Maya-Egyptian Connections
20,712 Reads
My Evidence for Giants
13,743 Reads
Adam The Missing Link
12,600 Reads
Alchemical Vessels as Soul Containers
12,321 Reads

Most Recent

**Ancient History**
The Lost Library of the Mayan Itza
Ancient Calendars of the Holy Bible
Atlantis, Egypt, and Ireland?
The Grail Messenger
The Scarlet Woman Of Sandford
Hopi-Maya-Egyptian Connections

page views since
December 23, 2003

The T Files

Freemasonry
• Leaflet: Freemasonry and Society
• What is Freemasonry? An Excerpt on the Reconstituted O.T.O.
• Freemasonry: Satan's Door to America? by J. Edward Decker
• A Pastor and Freemasonry: What's a Pastor to Do? by Harom R. Taylor
• Freemasonry: A Grand Chaplain Speaks Out (November 25, 1984)
• The F.A.T.A.L. Flaw (Freemasonry)
• Freemasons: The Secret Agenda of the Managers of History
• Fringe Masonry in England by Bro. Ellic Howe (September 14, 1972)
• Freemasonry as a Way of Life
• The Higher Degrees Handbook by J.S.M. Ward

**Browse The T Files**

The T Files

Video Collection

landed in Ireland, where they formed the Scotti, and their kings became the high kings of Ireland. In later centuries, they returned to Scotland, defeating the Picts, and giving Scotland its name.

Evans then posits the questions: Was the Tara necklace a gift from the Egyptians to a local chieftain after their arrival? Or was the Tara prince actually Egyptian himself? According to Bower's manuscript, Scota's descendants were the high kings of Ireland. In her quest to discover the true identity of 'Scota,' as it was not an Egyptian name, she finds within Bower's manuscript that Scota's father is actually named as being Achencres, a Greek version of an Egyptian name. In the work of Manetho, an Egyptian priest, Evans discovers the translation of the name—the pharaoh Achencres was none other than Akhenaten, who reigned in the correct timeframe of 1350 BC. Evans believes that Scota was Meritaten, eldest daughter of Akhenaten and Nefertiti. The third eldest daughter, Ankhesenpaaten, married her half-brother, King Tutankhamun, son of Akhenaten and his secondary wife, Kiya. The controversial religious shift to the god Aten caused conflict with the Amun priesthood, who reasserted their authority after Akhenaten's reign ended and he disappeared from history. This conflict and the rumored deaths by plague would have been sufficient motivation for the pharaoh's eldest daughter to accept a foreign prince in marriage, rather than being Tut's wife as would have been normal protocol, and to flee from the conflicted country.

What happens to Scota and her people? For this, we must return again to the myths of the people inhabiting Ireland at the time, the Tuatha de Danaan, the magical children of the Goddess Danu: "It was they who originally established the site of Tara, in the Boyne river valley, as the ritual inauguration and burial place of the ancient kings of Ireland. They were generally regarded as the gods and goddesses of the Celtic tribes, but it is believed that their true origins date far back into prehistory". Could the de Danaan even perhaps have been the descendants of the lost land of Atlantis, migrants to Ireland after its final destruction, estimated by Edgar Cayce to have been around 10,000 BC? Cayce states in various psychic readings that the Atlanteans migrated to parts of the Yucatan and later into North America to merge with the existing native Mound Builders in the Ohio region. As Tara is also a sacred mound site, could there be a connection? It is an interesting speculation, and if the 'Sons of Mil' were indeed Egyptians, there is another connection to mound-building cultures, as sacred burial mounds were the origins for the pyramid structures that followed in the evolution of pyramid building in Egypt. Could there have been a common tie to these two cultures, united once more upon the Hill of Tara? Perhaps that, too, could explain part of the ancient symbolic meaning of the site, a place of sacred union of two cultures with a thread of common identity.

In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, dating to 1632-36, Scota's husband is named Eremon, and it is Eremon and Eber who divide the land of Ireland between them, with Eremon in the north and Eber in the south. What

Related Links

• Forum
• Library
• Ancient History Gallery
• Daily News
• More about Ancient History
• News by Angel

Article Archive

**2004**
01 02 03
04 05 06
07 08 09
10 11 12

**2005**
01 02 03
04 05 06
07 08 09
10 11 12

**2006**
01 02 03
04 05 06
07 08 09
10 11 12

**2008**
01 02 03
04 05 06
07 08 09
10 11 12

**2007**
01 02 03
04 05 06
07 08 09
10 11 12

**2009**
01 02 03
04 05 06
07 08 09
10 11 12

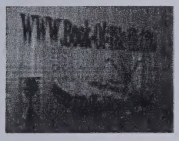
**2010**
01 02 03
04 05 06
07 08 09
10 11 12

Weekly Newsletter

Subscribe
Email:

**Browse All**

Free BoT Wallpapers



Click for full picture.
*F5 to see another*

Search Site

Search

is interesting to me about this version is the similarity between the division of Ireland and the division of Egypt itself. Egypt was divided into Upper and Lower Egypt, unified by a central connecting city, Memphis. If we consider the existing myths of Ireland's legends, it, too, was divided to have a central site of unity, known as Mide, the omphalos of Ireland. Within Mide is where the Hill of Tara is situated, as a site of the High Kingship, representing the unity of the land and all of its people.

Sadly, it is in the battle for Ireland at Slieve Mish, as recorded in the Lebor Gabala, that Scota meets a tragic end and is killed. After her death in this battle, the war continued on at Tailtinn against the three kings of the Tuatha de Danaan, the husbands of the Goddesses Banba, Fodla, and Eriu: MacCuill, MacCeacht, and MacGreine. The sons of Mil, after prolonged battle, conquered the de Danaans and took the seat of Tara. According to the Bower manuscript, Scota was buried "between Sliab Mis and the sea," and her grave, Fert Scota, is found in a glen located in Glenscota.

The exact location of Scota's resting place remains a mystery, much like the particulars of her past, which are slowing being unveiled. As with many myths, a real person lent her persona and identity to the landscape of the land she became a part of, giving Scotland her name, giving the Celts an additional layer to their unique heritage that is unsung and still somewhat new in theory, as the truths of history do their slow unraveling of their yarns.

I know from my own intuitive experiences that more of the story of Scota and the Egyptian connection to the Celts will indeed by revealed. On the Summer Solstice of 2006, I had this dream about Tara and its importance as a sacred site to the healing of our world, of finding unity amongst our current state of chaos:

"While excavating Tara, we are looking for evidence of kingship, an Egyptian connection. I am shown that there are two connections—a tree, as in the Tree of Life. Something else spirals with the tree to connect and to make a third way, a way between the worlds. I am told that as they dig that they will find things that may be in England, but that Ireland and the Hill of Tara will be riddled with pearls. Pearls of the sea show kingship, sovereignty, the true center of kingship, a center that rules over all. I am shown two snake-like DNA strands, winding together like vines, and these two twisted strands are connected to Tara. Pearls are the birthstone of the month of June, and the rose is also the flower of that month. The Rose of Tralee comes to mind and its connections to their beauty queen pageant—queenship, the rose. Tara as the site of Queenship, the beautiful center of the rose. I am told more about the beautiful pearls all over Tara, the pearls of the crown, of finding this lost race of kingship once more, which is NOT located in England, I am told. The Goddess stands on Tara, in the center, looking out over Ireland, Scotland, and England, showing me a trinity. She stands on Tara and under it, showing the way between of the above and below, the way between the trinity, with Her in the center, and that She, plus the Land, plus the People, equal the Sacred Three. She tells me that She is the

Article Rating

Average Score:
**4.27**
Votes: **33**

Please take a second and vote for this article:

Cast my Vote!

Options

Printer Friendly

Mother of the boy in my visions, the sacred son who will also be my son one day, and where to find him to bring him home. The Irish were a race of persecution, persecuted by the English, so I am told that history's conquerors cannot be our future history's leaders. Because of the past, no people will follow them. But this is not true of the Irish, for the true leaders of the People unite the three, She says, the People, Her, the Land. She leaves me with the suggestion that the Irish are a mix of three races, not just one of European descent, and this is also important to lead our way into our future to understand our Oneness and our equality, our harmony with the Land, with Her."

After the dream ended, I thought about the meaning of the Celts, of the ideal of striving for unity, of Brehon laws, of equality. I realized that my own name is significant in this symbolism—my last name was originally Adam before my great-grandfather changed it, which means the red earth, the first people, all five races in one. And then I realized as well the connection of Tara. Backwards, Ta-ra becomes Ra-Ta, the priest from an Egyptian past-life of Edgar Cayce who assisted in building the pyramids. Then I took it a step further to remember that the names of the Egyptian creator god Ptah and of course the sun god Ra combined become Ptah-Ra. Was the name of Tara Herself, derived somehow from these Egyptian origins? The making of the sun king or Ra was derived from the power of Tea, the Goddess, in Her union with him. Of course, within Egyptian culture, it was Isis who held the sacred name of Ra, so it was she who held the secret power to create over all of the gods and goddesses of Egypt. And what of the sacred boy from my own visions, a boy of dark skin and dark hair? In one vision, he was walking upon a sacred mound, as if it were Brigid's Mound in Glastonbury, but it was definitely Celtic. Was he the lost prince in the Mound of Hostages whom Evans identifies as Egyptian, capturing my attention many years ago to lead me upon this journey, of connecting the cultures of two very variant lands? Is he indeed the soul of my son yet to be born, a connection tied together in totality at last for myself in my own personal journey as well? The questions about Tara and her secrets continue, as my own quest to uncover more answers begins.

About the author

Heather Elizabeth Adams is a writer, researcher, and college educator. While residing in London, England, she specialized in Goddess Mythology for her PhD research and completed four years of spiritual training in Glastonbury as a Priestess of Avalon with noted writer Kathy Jones. Heather is the founder of The Sacred Sept of the Swan, an organization dedicated to honoring indigenous cultures, ancient mysteries, and the Divine Feminine through online courses, events, and pilgrimages to sacred landscapes around the world. She can be contacted at: castleeire@gmail.com.

Atlantis, Egypt, and Ireland? | Login/Create an Account | **6** comments | Search Discussion

The comments are owned by the poster. We aren't responsible for their content.

No Comments Allowed for Anonymous, please register

**Re: Atlantis, Egypt, and Ireland?** (Score: 1)
by Kore on Sunday, April 08, 2007 @ 19:45:42 CDT
(User Info )

What a deliscious post to come across my first moments at the door. I jouned this forum for it!

Amazing. I ALWAYS knew there HAD to be a connection between Atlantis, Egypt, Ireland, Scotland...peel the onion back again and you will find the ancient occultish mysteries and Templars and Masons and Royal (Holy) Bloodlines.

That is a key to the puzzle for sure in the links of these cultures and their mysterious entertwinings..and to think; digs from 1955 and 56 to boot.

Kore

**Re: Atlantis, Egypt, and Ireland?** (Score: 1)
by seneca on Thursday, April 19, 2007 @ 04:44:06 CDT
(User Info ) http://www.renderosity.com/homepage.php?Who=seneca

yes, very good article indeed !!

if anyone wants more info about Scota etc. please surf here (http://www.taroscopes.com/astro-theology/astrotheology.html)..

and here something about Finland and Egypt: http://www.genealogia.fi/emi/art/article298ae.htm (read introduction)

**Re: Atlantis, Egypt, and Ireland?** (Score: 1)
by seer_of_light on Wednesday, May 23, 2007 @ 13:58:37 CDT
(User Info ) http://www.seer-of-light.spaces.live.com

This is an excellent article imo.

I see many people with Irish/Scott bloodlines that show egyptian eminances.

I hope she finds what she is seeking.

**Re: Atlantis, Egypt, and Ireland?** (Score: 1)
by econom25 on Wednesday, July 04, 2007 @ 12:52:32 CDT
(User Info )

I'm a moron spammer who has had my comments removed, and my ISP notified, boy am I dumb.

**Re: Atlantis, Egypt, and Ireland?** (Score: 1)
by JJ on Saturday, July 28, 2007 @ 13:07:36 CDT
(User Info )

Umm, wow! To be respectfully honest, this is just plain silly. Scottish people who are descended from a tribe in Africa? Extremely far-fetched and it would be more plausible that most of Egypt's descendants still dwell somewhere closer to home, not way in western Europe, for what? That's just as silly as saying Asians are descended from Ethiopians. Just silly and sees to connect Europeans to everything great when they had nothing to do with it, and no disrespect intended..

**Re: Atlantis, Egypt, and Ireland?** (Score: 1)
by dj_obiwan on Thursday, June 05, 2008 @ 02:01:34 CDT
(User Info | Blog / Journal)

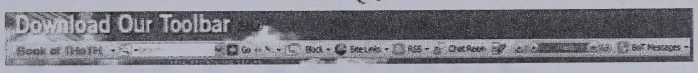
YES ITS TRUE
He points out that the English scholar Alcuin, writing to the Emperor Charlemagne in the 8th century refers to the Celts of Scotland as â€œpueri egyptiaciâ€ - the children of Egypt.

http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/article3965279.ece

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scotichronicon

"While investigating the origins of the people of Scotland in the Bower manuscript, the Scotichronicon, she discovers the story of Scota, the Egyptian princess and daughter of a pharaoh who fled from Egypt with her husband Gaythelos with a large following of people who arrive in a fleet of ships. They settled in Scotland for a while amongst the natives, until they were forced to leave and landed in Ireland, where they formed the Scotti, and their kings became the high kings of Ireland. In later centuries, they returned to Scotland, defeating the Picts, and giving Scotland its name. "

Website Engine - RavenScripts




**© 2008 The Book of THoTH Paranormal Research and Discussion Website.**
**You can syndicate our news or take your pick of our other feeds from our Feed List area**

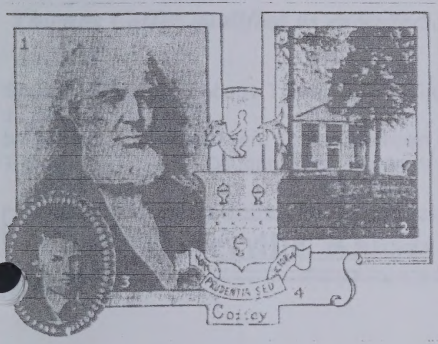
Sitemap

(Original PHP-Nuke Code Copyright © 2004 by Francisco Burzi)
Page Generation: 4.47 Seconds

# Leaves From The Family Tree . . .

# The Coffeys

Fletcher-Online




(1) Col. Asbury M. Coffey, born January 25, 1804, Wilkes County, North Carolina; died 1902, Knobnoster, Missouri. Col. Coffey served as treasurer of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, later moved to Missouri and was appointed Indian agent by President Filmore. Coffey County and Coffeyville, Kansas, were named in his honor.

(2) Baptist church of Wilkesboro, N.C., built about 1846, which occupies the site of the old Mulberry Fields Baptist Church founded by the Rev. James Coffey about 1770.

(3) Lieut. Alexander Bradford Coffey, C.S.A., Flournoy's scouts, Ferguson's brigade, son of Col. Asbury M. Coffey, who died April 15, 1865, from wounds received in battle at Statesville, N.C. (Reproduced from a miniature owned by Miss Augusta Bradford, of Chattanooga, a cousin of Lieut. Coffey.)

(4) Coat of arms of the Coffey family.

## Coffey Family Traced to John Coffey, Irish Emigrant of 1637

*The Coffey family, which is widely scattered through the southeastern states, traces its ancestry to John Coffey, who emigrated from Ireland to Virginia in 1637, and the ancient Irish family from which John Coffey came is said to be descended from Milesius, King of Spain through the line of Heremon, his eighth son*
*Eron, son of Olliol Molt, king of Ireland A.D. 463. The ancient name was Cathinhoghas and signifies "leader in battle."*

*Another clan of the name Coffee, sometimes calling themselves Cowhig, is descended from Ith, uncle of Milesius, and was formerly settled in the territories at present known as Barriroe, east and west, in the county of Cork, where the*

## Famous Ancestors & Relatives

Ancestors - Relatives - Surnames
The Barker-Karpis Gang
Charlemagne
Coffeyville, Kansas
Stephen Crane
Carl William Demarest
Frank Nelson Doubleday
Nelson Doubleday
Thomas Alva Edison
Captain Thomas Graves
Meriwether Lewis
Robert Treat Paine
David Ogden
Peter Skene Ogden
Anna Eleanor Roosevelt
Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Theodore Roosevelt
Elizabeth Swaine
Robert Treat
George Washington

*former splendor of the clan is attested by the ruins of their feudal castles which still exist.*

*John Coffey, of Elizabeth City County, the early Virginia immigrant, was the ancestor of Edward Coffey, who died in Essex County in 1716, leaving issue: John Coffey, who lived for a while in Essex County and then removed to Spotsylvania County, where he lived until 1747, when he settled in Albemarle County. John Coffey married Jane Graves, and his will, which was made March 31, 1774, and proven at the March term of the court of Albemarle County, Virginia, mentions his wife, Jean, and children, James, Thomas, William, John, Edmond, Rubin, Benjamin, Winefred Moran and Betty Fields. The witnesses were Charles Patrick and Alexander Craig. Benjamin and Thomas Coffey qualified as executors.*

Source: The Chattanooga Times: Chattanooga, Tennessee, Sunday April 15, 1934
by Penelope Johnson Allen, State Chairman of Genealogical Records, Tennessee Society, Daughters of American Revolution

| Coffeyville, Kansas | James Coffey |
|---|---|

# Family Tree - Direct Descendants - Coffey

1. **John Coffey** Ireland

2. **Edward Coffey** Ireland Virginia
   Virginia

3. **John Coffey** Virginia Virginia
   North Carolina

4. **Rev. James Coffey** Virginia North Carolina
   Virginia Tennessee

5. **Archelaus Coffey** Virginia North Carolina

6. **James M Coffey** Virginia Illinois
   North Carolina Illinois

7. **John Coffey** Kentucky Oregon
   Virginia Oregon

8. **James Bluford Coffey** Illinois Oregon
   Indiana Oregon

9. Lulu Coffey Oregon Washington
Missouri Oregon

10. Loretta Hilda Barker Oregon Washington
Washington Washington

11. William Dixon Fletcher[2] Washington Washington

11. Donald Dixon Fletcher[2] Washington Washington
Washington

12. Donald Dixon Fletcher[3] California
12. John Dixon Fletcher Washington

11. Stephen Richard Fletcher[3] Washington Washington
Washington

12. Stephen Richard Fletcher[4] Washington
Colorado

13. Stephen Jay Fletcher Oregon
13. Amanda Marie Fletcher Oregon
12. Susan Marie (Fletcher) Gasaway Washington
Washington

13. Matthew Gasaway California

Washington
12. Valanta Renee Fletcher Washington
California
13. Angel Dawn (Fletcher) Hansen

California

Kansas
14. Karisa Michelle Moreno

California

Kansas
14. Tiana LaRae Hanson Kansas
14. Jesiah Noel Hanson Kansas

Washington
12. Lisa Ann Christine (Fletcher) Roberts

Nevada

Michigan
13. Gregory Michael Roberts California
13. Trisha Rae Roberts California
13. Bryson Anthony Roberts California
12. Thesea Christine (Fletcher) Roberts
Michigan
13. Heather Lee Roberts California
13. Blake Roberts California
13. Charles Jay Roberts Michigan

# James Coffey

ames Coffey John and Jane (Graves) Coffey

Virginia, Elizabeth Cleveland Alexander

Cleveland ames Coffey

James Coffey Thomas Jefferson

James Coffey

James Coffey

James Coffey

Archelaus

James Coffey

Elizabeth (Cleveland) Coffey

James and Elizabeth (Cleveland) Coffey

James Coffey

James and Elizabeth Cleveland Coffey

Fort Boonesboro

James and Elizabeth Cleveland Coffey

County, as well as Coffeyville, Kansas

THE LINEAL DESCENDANTS OF THREE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS:

Colonel John Cleveland

Captain Thomas Graves

Captain John Coffee

TO: Mrs. Tarver Smith

FROM: C. N. King, Jr.

THE LINEAL DESCENDANTS OF THREE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS:

Colonel John Cleveland

Captain Thomas Graves

Captain John Coffee

TO: Mrs. Harriss Holmes

FROM: C. N. King, Jr.

CLEVELAND MOTTOES

1. Pro Deo et Patria (For God and Country)

2. Semel et Semper (Once and Always)

Arms were given to Sir Guy de Cleveland who commanded The Spearmen at the Battle of Paictieu in 1579.

LINEAL DESCENDENT OF THREE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS:

1. Colonel John Cleaveland the second, of Orange County Virginia, Pickens District, South Carolina, Franklin County Georgia, and his son.
2. Captain William Cleaveland, of Orange County Virginia, Pickens District, South Carolina and Franklin County Georgia. Both were officers in the South Carolina Militia, operating on the Catawba River, principally against the Tories, who were burning, plundering, and destroying.
3. Thomas Jones, of Richmond County, Georgia, seven miles from the City of Augusta, on the Savannah River. A soldier in the Continental Regiment of the State of Georgia.

LINEAL DESCENDENT OF THESE COLONIAL ANCESTORS:

1. Captain Thomas Graves, Gentleman, of Virginia, a First Settler, 1608.
2. Alexander Cleaveland the first, of Virginia, 1700.
3. Alexander Cleaveland the second, of Virginia.
4. John Coffey, Gentleman, of Virginia, 1637.
5. William Presley, Gentleman, of Virginia, 1615.
6. John Cleaveland the first, of Virginia, 1700.

LINEAL DESCENDANT of John Cleaveland and his wife, Martha Elizabeth Coffey, who gave six sons to the Revolutionary War. All were officers, and five of them were heroes at the decisive Battle of King's Mountain:
1. Colonel John Cleaveland the second.
2. Colonel Benjamin Cleaveland.
3. Captain Robert Cleaveland.
4. Lieutenant Larkin Cleaveland.
5. Lieutenant Jeremiah Cleaveland.
6. Lieutenant Reuben Cleaveland.

Several grandsons among whom are:
1. Captain William Cleaveland.
2. Captain and Adjutant Jesse Franklin.
3. Lieutenant Jeremiah Cleaveland.
4. Lieutenant Larkin Cleaveland.

DIAGRAM OF CLEAVELAND DESCENT
1. Alexander Cleaveland, Planter, born 1663, died in 1775 at the age of 112.
Residence: England, Prince William County, Virginia, Orange County, Virginia.
Married three times:
(1) To Lady Axminster of London, England.
(2) Mildred Presley, born 1667, died 1770.
(3) Mary McNinn, born 1665, died 1775.

2. Alexander Cleaveland, Jr., Planter, born 1683, died 1776.
Residence: England, Prince William County Virginia, Albemarle County, Virginia.
Married: Margaret Doolittle, born 1701, died 1785.

3. John Cleaveland, Planter, born 1701, died 1786.
Residence: Orange County Virginia.
Married: Martha Elizabeth Coffey, born 1720(?) and died quite aged.

4. John Cleaveland, Baptist Preacher, born 1730, died 1825.
Residence: Orange County Virginia, Pickens District, South Carolina, Franklin County Georgia.
Married: Mary (Molly) McCann, born 1749, died 1809.

5. William Cleaveland, Planter, born 1755, died 1820.
Residence: Orange County Virginia, Pickens District, South Carolina, Franklin County Georgia.
Married: Nancy Ann Harrison, born 1766, died 1864 at the age of 98.

6. Robert Harrison Cleaveland, planter, born 1802, died 1839.
Residence: Pickens District, South Carolina, Franklin County, Georgia.
Married: Mary Lucy Ann Jones, born 1802, died 1879.

7. William Thomas Cleaveland born (?), died 1863 in early life.
Residence: Pickens District, South Carolina
Married: Maria Perry, born(?), died 1863.
"He was regarded as one of the brightest minds of the state, was a favorite pupil of Rev. John L. Kennedy and a graduate with first honors of the South Carolina College. He died in the prime of life from a wound received in the late war. This son, William, had also a large family of daughters--Mrs. Martha Wright, Fannie Wright, Catherine Wright, Nancy Cleaveland, Polly O'Neal, Jane Baylix Nix, Lucinda Lowbridge, and Betty Cleaveland."

8. Florence Cleaveland, born September 14, 1866, died October 1924.
Residence: Spring Place, Murray County Georgia.
Married: Charles Newton King, Lawyer, born 1862, died 1924.

LINEAL DESCENDENT of John Cleaveland, 2nd., Patriot, Minister, Soldier, Colonel, in the Revolutionary War of 1776, and of the COLONIAL ANCESTOR, Alexander Cleaveland, 1st. He came to Prince William County Virginia in 1700,

settled in the Bull Run River, and later moved to the Blue Run River in Orange County Virginia, where he died in 1775, aged 112 years.

Alexander Cleaveland came from England and is the Founder of the Cleaveland family of the South. His brother, Moses, settled in Connecticutt and founded the Cleaveland family in the North, ancestor of President Grover Cleaveland.

List of Books and Publications Verifying and Substantiating these Written Facts:


1. Cleaveland Genealogy, Volumes 1, 2, 3, Volume 3, pages 2058, 2059, 2078, 2103.
2. Sketches of Eminent Americans, by Governor Perry of South Carolina, pages 2, 588, 589, 590.
3. King's Mountain and Its Heroes, by Draper.
$. McAllister's Data of Virginia Militia in the Revolution. Part II, page 161, Section 210.
5. The Virginia Magazine of History, Volume 25, page 149.
6. War Department Files, Numbers 229, 1339, 1, 278, 9.
7. Goode's History of the Baptist Association, pages, 13, 27, 105.
8. Knight's Roster of Soldiers of the Revolution, page 319.
9. Copy of Land Grants in the D.A.R. Files, Washington D.C.
10. Records of the Revolutionary War, by W.T.R. Saffell, pages 267, 268, 281, 416.
11. The Virginia Magazine of History, Volume 7, pages 4, 13, 123.
12. Historical Collections, by Georgia Chapters, National D.A.R., Volume 1, pages 264, 265, 182, 219.
13. The Story of Georgia and Georgia People. By George Gilman Smith, page 570.
14. Georgia Landmarks, Memorials, and Legends, by Lucien Lornar Knight.


1. LINEAL DESCENT from John Cleaveland, 2nd; born in Orange County, Virginia, 1730, died in Franklin County, Georgia, in March 1825. His place of residence during the Revolution was Pickens District, South Carolina.

2. The said Florence Cleaveland King was the child of William Thomas Cleaveland, born(?), died(?). married to his wife, Marie Perry, born(?), died(?). Both are buried in South Carolina.

3. The said William Thomas Cleaveland was the child of Robert Harrison Cleaveland, born 1802, died 1839, and his wife, Mary Lucy Ann Jones, born 1802, died February 4, 1879. They were married in 1825, in Richmond County Georgia, near Augusta on the Savannah River. Their residence was Pickens

District, South Carolina; Franklin County, Georgia.

4. The said Robert Harrison Cleaveland was the child of William Cleaveland, born 1755, died in Franklin County, Georgia, 1820, and his wife, Nancy Ann Harrison, born 1766 in Virginia, and died 1864, aged 98 years, in Fair Play, South Carolina at the home of Bolus Hix. They were married in 1800 and their residence was Orange County Virginia; Pickens District, South Carolina; Franklin County, Georgia.

5. The said William Cleveland was the child of John Cleaveland, 2nd., born 1730, died 1825, in Franklin County Georgia, and his wife Mary (Molly) McCann, born(?), died 1809. Married in 1760.

References Establishing the Authenticity of Marriages above:

(2) Florence Cleaveland and Charles Newton King.

(3) William Thomas Cleaveland and Maria Perry were married (see Cleaveland Genealogy, Volume 3).

(4) Robert Harrison Cleaveland and Mary Lucy Ann Jones. Cleaveland Genealogy, Volume 3, page 2103. National D.A.R. No. 101, 699. Records of Richmond County Georgia at Augusta, Georgia in Ordinary's Office.

(5) William Cleaveland and Nancy Ann Harrison, Cleaveland Genealogy, Volume 3, page 2078, 2059.

(6) John Cleaveland, 2nd., and Mary (Molly) McCann: See Cleaveland Genealogy, Volume 3, pages 2058, 2059.

The said John Cleaveland, 2nd., is the ancestor and his son, Captain William Cleaveland, also ancestor, assisting in establishing American Independence during The War of the Revolution. John Cleaveland, 2nd., was Colonel of a Regiment, and William was Captain of a Company of Militia in that Regiment, principally engaged in searching for, and taking Tories who were plundering and destroying along the Catawba River, and in the Carolinas. Colonel John Cleaveland was a noted Patriot, Baptist Minister, and Soldier of the Revolution. He helped Draper write the book, King's Mountain and Its Heroes. He was a brother of the famous Colonel Benjamin Cleaveland, who is said to have won the Battle of King's Mountain, and of Captain Robert Cleaveland, Lieutenant Larkin Cleaveland, Lieutenant Jeremiah Cleaveland, Lieutenant Reuben Cleaveland, all fighting, and heroes in the Battle of King's Mountain.

The References by Volume and page are for the Military Record of John and William Cleaveland are:

1. McAllister's Data of Virginia Militia in the Revolution, Part II, Section 210, page 161, which reads as follows: "A Declaration of Virginia Militia Pensioners; Ferguson, Robert, Pittsylvania, August 2, 1832. I was born in Halifax in 1761. In 1779 I substituted for Bezaliel Wier and served under Captain Witcher, marching to join General

Lincoln in South Carolina. Next Spring, as a Volunteer under Captain William and Colonel John Cleaveland affiant served against the Tories, and also drove cattle for Joseph Terry to Wilkes Court House, North Carolina."

The above statement proving John and William Cleaveland to be Colonel John and Captain William is reproduced in full in Volume 25, page 149, in Virginia Magazine of History from which we quote more fully Roberty Ferguson's statement, "Next Spring as a volunteer I joined the Company commanded by Captain William Cleaveland, and joined the Regiment commanded by Colonel John Cleaveland. They marched down the Catawba River not being long in one place, they were principally engaged in searching for and taking Tories that were plundering and destroying, until October 1, when they returned to Wilkes Court House where they were discharged by Colonel John Cleaveland."

3. See also proof in War Department Files, numbers 229, 1, 278, 339, 9, as reported in "Ninth Annual Report of the Virginia State Library for 1911-1912.

4. Knights Revolutionary Soldiers, Volume 1, page 319.

5. Goode's History of the Baptist Association, pages 13, 27, 105.

6. Copy of Land Grants in D.A.R. Files, Washington D.C.

7. Sketches of Eminent Americans, by Governor Perry of South Carolina, pages 588, 589, 590, 2. (Governor Perry was grandfather of Florence Cleaveland King.)

8. Historical Collections by Georgia Chapters D.A.R., Volume 1, pages 264, 265, 182, 219.

9. Virginia Magazine, Volume 7, pages 4, 13, 123.

10. The Story of Georgia and Georgia People, by George Gilman Smith.

11. Records of War of Revolution, by Saffell.

Colonel John Cleaveland's place of residence during the Revolution was Pickens District, South Carolina, (Also Captain William's).

Our Revolutionary ancestor, Colonel John Cleaveland was married to Mary (Molly) McCann in (?). Their children with dates of birth, to whom married, noting if married more than once:

1. John 3rd., born 1761, married in 1783 to Comfort Gilbert.

2. Neal, born 1762, married Jane Cornell in 1789.

3. Cornelius, no record.

4. William, born in 1766, married in 1800 to Nancy Ann Harrison.

5. Fanny, married John Neal. No dates.

6. Larkin, no dates.

7. Elizabeth, married to Benjamin Harrison, no dates.

8. Jeremiah, married to Obedience Callaway in 1799.

9. Benjamin, married to Peggy Holland in 1806.

10. Mary, born 1784, married first to John Jackson

Walters in 1800, and second to Henry H. Davis in 1809.

PLACES OF RESIDENCE OF EACH GENERATION:

(2) Florence Cleaveland and Charles Newton King in Spring Place, Murray County, Georgia.

(3) William Thomas Cleaveland and Maria Perry in Fair Play, South Carolina.

(4) Robert Harrison Cleaveland and Mary Lucy Ann Jones, Pickens District, South Carolina and Franklin County, Georgia.

(5) William Cleaveland and Nancy Ann Harrison, Orange County, Virginia, Pickens District, South Carolina and Franklin County, Georgia.

The said John Cleaveland, 2nd, was the child of John Cleaveland, 1st., born about 1701, died 1786, and his wife Martha Elizabeth Coffey, born (?), and died quite aged on the estate six or eight miles above the junction of the Rapidan and Blue Run Rivers. Married about 1720.

The children of John Cleaveland and his wife, Martha Elizabeth Coffey, as listed in his Will made November 1, 1778, in Orange County, Virginia, now in Albemarle County. (See Will Book 3 of Virginia.)

1. Mary married Mr. Franklin and moved to North Carolina where their son, Jesse Franklin, Captain and Adjutant in the Revolution under his uncle, Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, became Governor or North Carolina, and U.S. Senator for two terms, serving while there as President Pro Tempore, and U.S. District judge. He served also in War of 1812. The Franklin family is one of North Carolina's distinguished families.

2. Benjamin, the famous Colonel of Indian Wars in North Carolina and of the Revolution at the Battle of King's Mountain and the terror of the Tories whom he hanged without ceremony.

Cleaveland County, North Carolina, and the town of Cleaveland, Tennessee are named for him.

He moved from Wilkes County, North Carolina where he was during the war, to Pendleton District, South Carolina on the Tugaloo River where he became Judge.

3. John, (our John) a famous Baptist Preacher of Virginia, and the Carolinas, lived in Pickens District, South Carolina on the Change River where he was a Planter. He died in Franklin County, Georgia, aged 95 years. He was also a Colonel in the revolution.

4. Robert, Captain at King's Mountain. He rescued his famous brother, Colonel Benjamin from death. He remained in North Carolina where he became congressman, and held other offices and is one of North Carolina's distinguished citizens. He lived in Wilkes County.

He married twice and had 15 children. His two sons, Jeremiah and John, were prominent citizens of Greenville and Spartanburg, South Carolina.

5. Reuben, no dates.

6. Jeremiah, a Captain at Battle of King's Mountain.

7. Larkin, a Lieutenant at King's Mountain. He died in Lincoln County, Kentucky where he was pensioned. He was wounded and crippled for life in the Battle of King's Mountain.

8. Martha or Patty, married Mr. James Smith in 1775, in Orange County, Virginia.

As proof of the above see the following books:

1. Sketches of Eminent Americans, by Governor Perry, pages 588, 589, 590.
2. King's Mountain and Its Heroes, by Draper.
3. Georgia Landmarks, Memorials, and Legends by Knight.
4. The Story of Georgia and Georgia People, by George Gilman Smith.

Cleaveland Genealogy Continued:

7. The said John Cleaveland, 1st was the child of Alexander Cleaveland, 2nd., and his wife, Margaret Doolittle, born 1710, died in 1785. Alexander, 2nd, was born in 1683 in England and died in 1776 in Albemarle County, Virginia where his will is recorded. He married the second time, Miss McMinn.

8. The said Alexander Cleaveland, 2nd., was the child of Alexander Cleaveland, 1st, born in England in 1663 where he married first, Lady Axminster, daughter of Lord Axminster of London, England. (See Abridged compendium of American Genealogy, Volume 3, page 464.) In Virginia he married Mildred Presley in 1700, born in 1667, died 1770. He settled first on the Bull Run River in Prince William County, Virginia and later moved to Orange County on the Blue Run River where he lived. He died there at the age of 112 years. His wife died three days after his death at the age of 103 years.

His son, John Cleaveland, 1st, lived with him. They never possessed great wealth, but were highly honored and respected citizens, and lived in most comfortable circumstances. His will is in Albemarle County in which he mentions these children:

(1) John.
(2) Alexander, Jr., (2nd.) who married Margaret Doolittle.
(3) Jeremiah.
(4) Jacob, who came to Elbert County, Georgia and married Parmelia Rucker of the noted Rucker family. He had much property and was a noted citizen.
(5) William.

6. Elizabeth, who married James Coffey, brother of John Coffey, moved to North Carolina and brought up a large distinguished family that migrated to Tennessee, Kentucky, Kansas, Texas, and Alabama. She died at the home of her son, Rice Cleaveland, in Bedford County, Tennessee at the age of 100.

Alexander Cleaveland, 1st., is our Coloinial Ancestor of 1700.

Notes on the Cleavelands from:

1. Sketches of Eminent Americans, by Governor Perry of Soiuth Carolina who was grandfather of Florence Cleaveland king, being the father of her mother, Maria Perry.
2. Georgia Landmarks, Memorials, and Legernds, by Lucian L. Knight.
3. King's Mountain and Its Heroes, by draper.
4. Historical Collections, by Georgia Chapters D.A.R.
5. Virginia Historical Magazine, volume 7,25.
6. Cleaveland Genealogy, Volumes 1, 2, 3.

Colonel Benjamin Cleaveland and his brother Captain Robert Cleaveland, moved to Yadkin, N.C., from Virginia about 1763 and lived there until after the Revolution. Robert remained in Wilkes County, N.C. and became a distinguished citizen. He was elected Congressman, and State Senator, and U.S. District Judge. He married twice and had 15 children.

His sons, Lieutenant Jeremiah, a hero of King's Mountain, and John Cleaveland, are prominent citizens of Greenvile and Spartanburg, S.C. Colonel Benjamin Cleaveland lost his home in Wilkes County, North Carolina through a faulty title and moved to Pendleton District on the Tugaloo River, S.C., where he was a noted citizen being Judge, as he was in North Carolina.

In North Carolina the Legislature named Cleaveland County for him in appreciation of his leadership against the Indians and of his heroism at King's Mountain. He was the terror of the Tories whom he hanged without ceremony.

Their sister, Mary Cleaveland, married Mr. Franklin, I have recorded.

Colonel Ben's only daughter, married General Wyly of Iredell County, North Carolina, and their son, General James Rutherford Wyly, was a distinguished officer of the War of

1812. He married Sarah Hawkins Clark, granddaughter of Governor John Sevier, of Tennessee.
Colonel Benjamin's wife was Mary Graves, daughter of Richard Graves.

Colonel John Cleaveland, 2nd., our Revolutionary Ancestor, was a noted Baptist Minister who baptized as many as fifty persons every Sunday. He had a powerful influence, and a great intellect. He moved from Virginia and North Carolina to the Change River in Pickens District, South Carolina, going there with his brother, Larkin, afterwards a Captain at King's Mountain. They traveled by pack-horse, and had to cut their way, and the road through cane and brush and wood with Indians all around. They were pioneers who were the first to cut the road now known as the Great National Highway.

He was of incalculable help to Mr. Draper in writing the famous book, King's Mountain and Its Heroes.

Colonel Ben had two sons, "Devil John" and Absalom. "Devil John" married a widow, Catherine (Slocum) Montgomery and they died and left four daughters, and two sons, all brought up by their grandfather, Colonel Ben.

The four daughters married eminent Georgians, one a Colonel James Smith, of Macon, and their son, Colonel Robert Smith, was killed while leading his men, the 44th Georgia Regiment into action, at the battle of Malvern Hill in the War Between the States.

Another one of the daughters married her cousin, a Mr. Franklin, of Athens, Georgia, and their only daughter married Governor MacDonald of Georgia.

Colonel Ben's grandson and namesake, Benjamin, lived in Habersham County, Georgia,and served many years in the Georgia Legislature. His daughter, Catherine, married General Rush, one of the heroes of Texas Independence, and a Founder of the Republic of Texas.

Captain James Cleaveland, of Virginia, was Agent for George Washington in a Land improvement Deal, April 9, 1776. (See Annals of Southwest Virginia, pages 670 and 671.)

Alexander Cleaveland was Captain of Virginia Militia in the Revolution and before. (See Auditor's Acct., page 283.)

Lieutenant Larkin Cleaveland, son of our Colonel John Cleaveland, was surveyor of Revolutionary Grants in Franklin County Ga., an honored Judge there, and became one of the first five commissioners of Gainesville, Georgia when that town was reorganized in 1832.

Captain William Cleaveland was a landed Gentleman of Pickens District, South Carolina, and of Franklin County, Georgia, owning many slaves.

His wife, Nancy Harrison, born in Virginia, is a lineal descendant of Benjamin Harrison, Signer of the Declaration

of Independence, and of the Constitution of the United States, and of The Clerk, the Emigrant, who was clerk of the Council of Virginia.

He was also Governor of Virginia.

Nancy Harrison, wife of Captain William Cleaveland, lived to be 98 years old, dying in 1864 in Fair Play, South Carolina, Oconee County, at the home of Bolus Hix.

The Harrisons originated in Denmark. No one knows who is the ancestor of Benjamin Harrison, the Emigrant, and Clerk of the Council, but he is the creator of one of America's distinguished families, and one of Virginia's "F.F.V."

LINEAL DESCENDENT of Thomas Jones of Richmond County, Georgia, seven mniles from the city of Augusta, who was born April 3, 1755, in England, died January 28, 1809, in Richmond County, Georgia, a soldier in the Continental Regiment of the State of Georgia.

"He was a Whig who came from England and faithfully served his term of Enlistment."

His place of residence during the Revolution was in Richmond County, Georgia, seven miles from the City of Augusta on the Savannah River.

List of Books Verifying and Substantiating These Facts:

1. From Philip Cook, Secretary of State for Georgia, "Registration of Land Grants." Book H.H.H. page 259, as certified to by General John Twiggs.
2. Historical Collections of Georgia Chapters, National D.A.R.'s, Volume 1, page 178, wherein is a copy of his honourable discharge.
3. The Story of Georgia and of Georgia People, by George Gilman Smith, page 570, 582, 583,and 618.
4. White's "Historical Collections of Georgia."
5. Georgia Line of Soldiers and Records.
6. National D.A.R., NO. 101699.
7. D.A.R. Magazine, September 1901, page 355.
8. Knight's Georgia Roster of the Revolution, pages 100, 248, 287, 385.
9. Cleaveland Genealogy, Volume 3, page 2103.
10. Records of Ordinary in the Several Counties mentioned.

DIAGRAM OF DESCENT from Thomas Jones, Revolutionary Soldier:

1. Thomas Jones, born 1755, died 1809. He was a Planter and owned Fishoriea.

Married: Elizabeth Boyd, born 1763, died 1836, they were married in 1783.

Residence: England, Richmond County, Georgia, seven miles from Augusta on the Savannah River.

2. Their child, Mary Lucy Ann Jones, born 1802, died 1879.
Married: Robert Harrison Cleaveland, born 1802, died 1839, they were married in 1825, he was a planter and slave owner.
Residence: Pickens District, South Carolina.
Franklin County, Georgia.

3. Their child William Thomas Cleaveland, born(?), died(?). He was a planter and soldier of the Confederacy.
Married: Maria Perry, born(?), died (?).

4. Their child, Florence Cleaveland, born(?), died(?).
Married: Charles Newton King, born(?), died (?). He was a Lawyer.
Residence: Spring Place, Murray County, Georgia.

LINEAL DESCENDENT of Thomas Jones, Revolutionary Soldier:

2. The said Florence Cleaveland was the child of William Thomas Cleaveland, born(?), died (?), and his only wife Maria Perry, daughter of governor Perry of South Carolina.
She was born(?), died(?), married in (?). Both are buried at Fair Play, South Carolina.

3. The said William Thomas Cleaveland was the child of Robert Harrison Cleaveland, born 1802, died 1839 in Pickens District, South Carolina, his only wife, Mary Lucy Ann Jones, born 1802, died February 4, 1879. Married 1825 in Augusta, Georgia. Residence, Pickens District, South Carolina, and Franklin County,Georgia.

4. The said Mary Lucy Ann Jones was the child of Thomas Jones, born April 3, 1755 in England, and died January 28, 1809, and his wife, Elizabeth Boyd, born, 1763, died 1836. Married in 1783 by Reverend Adam Boyd.

References Establishing the Authenticity of Marriages, and Births and Deaths of Each Generation;

2. Florence Cleaveland King and Charles Newton King, "Record of Marriages" in Fair Play, South Carolina.
3. William Thomas Cleaveland and Marie Perry were married. See records.
4. Robert Harrison Cleaveland and Mary Lucy Ann Jones were married in Richmond County,
Georgia, seven miles from Augusta on the Savannah River.

1. See Cleaveland Genealogy Volume 3, page 2103.
2. National D.A.R. No. 101699.
3. Records of Marriages for 1825 in Ordinary's office, Augusta, Georgia.
6. Thomas Jones and Elizabeth Boyd.
1. National D.A.R. No. 101699.

2. Historical Collections of Georgia Chapters D.A.R. Volume 2, page 167 which gives marriage date 1792 instead 1783. The last date is correct.

MY ANCESTORS SERVICES IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR:

My ancestor, Thomas Jones, assisted in the establishment of American Independence during the Revolution, acting as Private Soldier in the Continental Regiment of the State of Georgia.

"He was born a whig in England April 3, 1755, who came to Georgia, his adopted State and cheerfully did his duty as a Revolutionary Soldier."

He received land bounties in Franklin County, Georgia for his services. His son, Anthony, fought in the War of 1812.

PROOFS BY VOLUME AND PAGE FOR MILITARY SERVICES OF THOMAS JONES:

1. From Philip Cook, Secretary of State for Georgia, in Atlanta, Georgia in State Capitol, in Land Registration Book, H. H. H., page 259 as certified to by General John Twiggs.

2. See the following copy of his honorable discharge recorded in Volume 1, page 178 of Historical Collection Georgia Chapters, National D.A.R.:

"Discharge from Lieutenant Colonel Leonard Marbury: Thomas Jones received his discharge February 10, 1785, a soldier in the Continental Regiment, faithfully served his term of enlistment."

3. The Story of Georgia and Georgia People, by George Gilman Smith, pages 582 and 583, record land grants to Thomas Jones, and on page 618 he is listed as a soldier in the line.

4. White's Historical Collections of Georgia.

5. Knight's Georgia Line of Soldiers and Records.

6. National D.A.R. Number 101699.

7. D.A.R. Magazine, September, 1901, page 355.

8. Knight's Georgia Roster of Revolution, page 100, certificate of Colonel Elijah Clark, February 2, 1784, page 385, listed as Soldier of the Line, page 248, land grant to Thomas Jones in Franklin County, Georgia on August 14, 1784, page 287, land grant to Thomas Jones November 2, 1785.

Give if possible, this date, Revolutionary Ancestor, Thomas Jones, was married in 1783 to Elizabeth Boyd in Richmond County, Georgia by Reverend Adam Boyd.

Children of Revolutionary Ancestor, Thomas Jones, giving names, birthdates, to whom married, noting if married more than once:

1. Susannah, born 1785, married Mr. DeWolfe.
2. Thomas, born 1788, drowned near Augusta, Georgia.
3. Penelope, born December,1791, married Abel Daniel, from Ireland, a Revolutionary War soldier.
4. Anthony, born 1794. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.
5. Joseph, born 1795. He was drowned near Augusta, Georgia.
6. Elizabeth, born 1797. Married William Skinner.
7. Mary Lucy Ann, born 1802, married Robert Harrison Cleaveland.
8. Barbara, born 1805, married Jack Skinner.
9. Tabitha, born 1805, married Professor John T. S. Parks.
10. Samuel, born July 4, 1807.

Note: From Volume 2, page 668 of Georgia Landmarks, Memorials, Legends, by Knight we read, Samuel G. Jones, a civil engineer, surveyed the lines of Looksville, Georgia, and in compliment to him the citizens changed its name to Jonesboro. He afterwards became the father of Governor Thomas G. Jones of Alabama, who was also United States District Judge.

PLACES OF RESIDENCE OF EACH GENERATION:

1. Florence Cleaveland and Charles Newton King at Spring Place, Murray County, Georgia.

2. William Thomas Cleaveland and Maria Perry at Fair Play, South Carolina.

3. Robert Harrison Cleaveland and Mary Lucy Ann Jones at Pickens District, South Carolina, and Franklin County, Georgia.

4. Thomas Jones and Elizabeth Boyd at Richmond County, Georgia, seven miles from Augusta on the Savannah River.

Captain Thomas Graves, (see next page) was a member of the Virginia Council, (see Volume 16, page 649 in William and Mary College magazine for 1936. Also Records of Accomac County for years 1632-40, page 30).

Captain Thomas Graves was a Subscriber under the Second Charter Granted Virginia. He was Burgess for Accomac for 1619-1632. (See Volume 2, page 70 of the Virginia Magazine of History).

Captain Thomas Graves was an officer of the London Company, of London, England.

Captain Thomas Graves, Gentleman, from the city of Dublin in the Realme of Ireland. Gentleman who came to Virginia in the ship, "Mary and Margarett," commanded by the famous captain Newport, and settled in Jamestown, Virginia, 1608. (Virginia Magazine of History, Volume(?), page(?), says 1607, but other authorities say he came on the second voyage 1608), moving later to the Eastern Shore, thereby escaping destruction.

Captain Thomas Graves was a member of the First Legislative Assembly in America in 1619, and sat with Mr. Walter Shelley in Smythe's Hundred at Jamestown, July 30, 1619. Captain Thomas Graves was a member of the Virginia Council and Justice of Accomac County.

LIST OF AUTHENTIC RECORDS OF THOMAS GRAVES:

1. Volume 15, Series 2, William and Mary College Magazine, page 385, article by William Montgomery Sweeney.
2. Records of the Virginia Company.
3. Browne's Genesis of the United States.
4. Meade, Old Churches, Ministers, Families of Virginia.
5. Minutes of the Council and General Court of Virginia.
6. Land Grants Registration Books in Land Registor's Office, Richmond, Virginia.
7. Photographs of the Original Muster belonging to Captain Thomas Graves in the Public Record Office, London, England.
8. Nugent, Cavaliers and Pioneers.
9. Will Books, Deed Books, Order Books, etc. of Accomac County, Essex County, Rappahannock County, and Northampton County, Virginia.

Captain Thomas Graves was an officer of the London Company, and a Subscriber under the second Charter granted to Virginia.

DIAGRAM OF DESCENT:

1. Thomas Graves, born about 1570 in Ireland, and died in 1635 in Virginia. Married in 1603 to Katherine (?), born (?), and died(?).

He was captain and owner of ships, a planter, and tobaccogrower. Residence: Acchawmacke County, Northampton County, Virginia, Eastern Shore in "Old plantation."

2. Their child, Francis Graves, Sr., born 1630, died 1691.
Married: Jane McGuffey in 1678, born(?), died (?).
Residence: Elizabeth City County, Rappahannock County, Virginia.

3. Their Child, Francis Graves, Jr., born 1679, died 1748.
Married: Anne? (Reynolds) in 1699, born(?), died(?).
Residence: Rappahannock County, Virginia, and Essex County, Virginia.

4. Their child, Jane Graves, born 1700, died (?).
Married: John Coffey in 1715?, born in Ireland, he was a planter.
Residence: William County, Virginia, Spottsylvania Countly, and Albemarle County, Virginia.

5. Their child, Martha Elizabeth Coffey, born(?), died quite aged.
Married: John Cleaveland, born 1706, died 1786;
Residence: Orange County,Virginia on the Blue Run River.

6. Their child, John Cleaveland, Jr., born 1730, died 1825.
Married: Mary (Mollie) McCann in 1760, born (?), died in 1809.

7. Their child, William Cleaveland, born 1766, and died 1820.
Married: Nancy Harrison in 1800, born 1766, died 1864.
Residence: Orange County, Virginia Pickens District, South Carolina and Franklin County, Georgia.

8. Their child, Robert Harrison Cleaveland, born 1802, died 1839.
Married: Mary Lucy Ann Jones, in 1825, born 1802, died 1879.
Residence: Pickens District, South Carolina and Franklin County, Georgia.

9. Their child, William Thomas Cleaveland, born(?), died (?).
Married: Maria Perry, born (?), died (?).

10. Their child, Florence Cleaveland, Born (?), died (?).
Married: Charles Newton King, born (?), died (?).
Residence: Spring Place, Murray County, Georgia.

LINEAGE FROM CAPTAIN THOMAS GRAVES:

1. Captain Thomas Graves and his wife, Katherine, (maiden name not known) were born in Ireland. He came to Virginia on the ship, "Mary and Margarett", commanded by the famous Captain Newport, and settled first at Jamestown in 1608 and is a First Settler. She came later with two small sons, John, and Thomas Graves, Jr. and they settled in Accomac County on the Eastern Shore on what was later called "Old Plantation", their home on Eastern Shore over Chesapeake Bay.

There is a third son, Francis, was born about 1630, as he was an orphan in 1635, when Captain Thomas Graves died. We descend from Captain Thomas Graves through his son, Francis.

2. Their child, Francis Graves, Sr., born 1630, died 1691, and his wife Jane McGuffey, born(?), died(?). They were married on November 28, 1678 in Rappahannock County, Virginia.

3. Their child, Francis Graves, Jr., born 1679, died 1748.
Married: Ann? (Reynolds), born(?), died(?).
Residence: Rappahannock County, Virginia, and Essex County, Virginia.

4. Their child, Jane Graves, born 1700, died (?).
Married: John Coffey in 1715, born in Ireland.
Residence: Prince William County, Virginia, Spottsylvania Countly, and Albemarle County, Virginia.

5. Their child, Martha Elizabeth Coffey, born(?), died quite aged.
Married: John Cleaveland, planter, born 1701, died 1786;
Residence: Orange County,Virginia on the Blue Run River.

6. Their child, John Cleaveland, Jr., born 1730, died 1825.
Married: Mary (Mollie) McCann in 1750, born (?), died in 1809.
Residence: Pickens District, South Carolina and Franklin County, Georgia.

7. Their child, William Cleaveland, born 1766, and died 1820.
Married: Nancy Harrison in 1800, born 1766, died 1864.
Residence: Orange County, Virginia Pickens District, South Carolina and Franklin County, Georgia.

8. Their child, Robert Harrison Cleaveland, born 1802, died 1839.
Married: Mary Lucy Ann Jones, in 1825, born 1802, died 1879.
Residence: Pickens District, South Carolina and Franklin County,Georgia.

9. Their child, William Thomas Cleaveland, born(?), died (?).
Married: Maria Perry, born (?), died (?).

10. Their child, Florence Cleaveland, Born (?), died (?).
Married: Charles Newton King, born May 17, 1861, died July 20, 1953.
Residence: Spring Place, Murray County, Georgia.

FACTS ABOUT CAPTAIN THOMAS GRAVES, GENTLEMAN:

"From the city of Dublin in the Realme of Ireland". verified in Volume 15, pages 385, 386, 387 and 388, of William and Mary Magazine.

Few names are more noted to the student of early history of Virginia than that of Captain Thomas Graves who came to Virginia in the ship, "Mary and Margarett" commanded by the famous Captain Newport and settled in Jamestown in 1608.

His wife, Katherine (maiden name not known) and two small sons, John and Thomas Graves, Jr., came at a later date. Later on they had a third son, Francis, born about 1630, at their home place, known as "Old Plantation", on the Eastern Shore in Acchawmacke County, Virginia, one of the eight original counties of Virginia out of which the County of Northampton was made later.

Captain Thomas Graves, Gentleman, paid his own passage fee on the ship, and the passage fee of his wife and two sons, and eight persons, namely: Henry Singleton, Thomas Edge, Robert Phillips, Thomas Phillips, Thomas Griggs, Francis White, William Symbee, and Joane Packette.

Captain Thomas Graves took an active part in the affairs of the Colony from the very first. On one occasion while on an exploring expedition with Captain John Smith, he was captured by the Indians and taken to Opechancenoughs Town where he was held for ransom. Captain John Smith sent Thomas Savage to rescue Captain Thomas Graves. Savage had come to Virginia with the First Settlers in 1607, as a boy of 13, and in 1608 was exchanged as a hostage for Namontack, an Indian from Pawhatan's tribe, and remained some time with two Indians learning their language which made him of great use as an interpreter.

Savage was successful in freeing Captain Thomas Graves. Before doing so, however, some difficulty arose with the Indians and Savage and three other persons offered to fight thirteen Indians at once, but the Indians declined the challenge.

Pory, writing of Savage in 1624, says, "He with such honestie and good successe hath served the publicke recompense, yet had an arrow shot through his body in their service", (Reference, Virginia Magazine of History, Volume 1, page 443, Smith, History of Virginia, the edition published in Richmond, Virginia in 1819, pages 61-63.)

Governor Yeardly writing to Sir Edwin Sandys soon after April 29, 1619, says in the latter part of his letter complaining of trouble he had in the Colony "---I have entreated Captain Graves, an Antient Officer of this Company to take charge of the people and the workes." (Records of the London Company Volume 3, page 121.)

Captain Thomas Graves was a member of the Virginia Council, and was Justice of Accomac County.

Captain Thomas Graves, Gentleman, was a Member of the First Legislative Assembly in America in 1619, and with Mr. Walter Shelley, sat with Smythe's Hundred when they met at Jamestown July 30, 1619. (See Virginia Magazine of History Volume 2, pages 60-70.) Also see Browne's Genesis of the United States, Volume 2, page 904, and Meade's Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia, Volume 1, page 130.

The Speaker of the First Assembly was John Pory.

In 1622, Thomas Graves is recorded as receiving the following Patent for Land: "At a Quarter Court held for Virginia in the forenoon of the 20th day of November, 1622".

"The Patente Appointed to be drawn up against this Court were read and compared and beinge found agreeable to the former Presidents were referred to the Afternoon Court for Confirmation, Vizt: 52. A Patente to Thomas Graves, of Doublin, in the Realme of Ireland, Gentleman, "---all of which" (there were other patents) have undertaken to transport one hundred persons apiece to Virginia. (Records of the Virginia Company, Volume 2, page 132). Quoted by Alexander Browne in "The First Republic of America".

In 1623, Captain Thomas Graves was living in the Eastern Shore as is recorded by Hatten, Volume 1, page 188: "February 16, 1623, The Living in Virginia at the Eastern Shore Thomas Graves.")

From the Minutes of the Colonial Council and General Court of Virginia 46-47, we find a Reference to Captain Thomas Graves at a Court held the eight days of February, 1624, at which he exposed how the English had tampered with tobacco to make it badde." Also references in the Court for January 11, 1624.

Minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia, 132-show a court held at James City, 8th February, 1627: "It is ordered that Captain Thomas Graves shall have a Commission to Command the Plantation of Accawmake."

From these minutes, page 165, we read: "By virtue of an Adventure of five and twenty pounds, Captain Thomas Graves received a Patente for two hundred acres of land

located in the Eastern Shore." A copy of this Patente then follows on page 387, Volume 15, second series, William and Mary College Magazine which copied it from Patent Book No. 1, page 72, Land Registration Book Office, Richmond, Virginia.

Opposite page 386 is a photographic copy of a "Portion of a Document of Record in the Publicke Record Office, London, England, entitled;
A muster of the inhabitants of the Eastern Shore over the Baye, Feby. 16, 1623, Captain Thomas Graves, His muster. Captain Thomas Graves in the "Mary and Margarett", 1607, etc."

"At the General Assembly holden the 24th March, Anno Domini 1629-1630, Act 2, we find Captain Thomas Graves appointed with six other men, all named to compound and agree for the building, raysing and furnishing a Fort for the matter of Fortifications on Poynt Comfort."

Captain Thomas Graves was Commissioner (Justice) for Accomac 1629, and Burgess for same 1632. (See Stannard Virginia Land Patents, Virginia Magazine, Volume 2, page 70, Browne's "Genesis of the United States.")

Captain Thomas Graves was a Member of the Virginia Council (in Accomac records 1632-40, page 30, also Volume 16, page 640 William and Mary College Magazine).

In November, 1631, William Claiborne is recorded as buying from Captain Thomas Graves two pounds of powder for five shillings.

In the Office of Land Register are these:
Two Patents for land in Elizabeth City County granted to Captain Thomas Graves, and son, John, one hundred acres November 28, 1635, by order of Court dated February 29, 1631, "due said Graves as an Antient Planter", (see Patent Book NO. 1, Nugents Cavaliers and Pioneers, Volume 1, page 36.)

On August 9, 1637, to John Graves 600 A., "due by descent from his father, Thomas Graves, who transferred at his own expense himself, his wife, two sons and eight persons namely" (I have already named them.)

Order Book No. 1, page 30: "Northampton County, Virginia, Captain Thomas Graves, Esquire, is reported present as a Justice at a Court held for Accawmacke County on April 13, 1635, and a Court held September 13, 1635, he was appointed Vestryman of Hungar's Parish. He attended a meeting of the Vestry, held September 29, 1635 at which is was agreed to build a Parsonage House upon Globe Land by Christee."

The last reference to Captain Thomas Graves as living is in November, 1635, when he is mentioned as a witness to a deed. His name does not appear as Justice, or among those present or absent at the Court for January, 1636.

Records from Northampton County, Virginia, (This County was made from Accowmacke County), transcript in the Virginia State Library page 56, show that Captain Thomas Graves when living resided at the "Old Plantation" on the shores of Chesapeake Bay in what is now called Northampton County, Virginia.

Captain Thomas Graves had many descendents in the Revolution and in the War of 1812 among Officers and Privates. He was a great citizen of Virginia and founder of a distinguished family in America.

In addition to the two sons, John and Thomas Graves,Jr., born in Ireland (John went to live in Elizabeth City County near York; Thomas,Jr., to Timberneck City in Gloucester County,Virginia), Captain Thomas Graves had one other son, Francis, born in Virginia at "Old Plantation' in Accawmacke County about 1630, as we have record of him in Order Book 1, page 140, Northampton County, Virginia, and on November 28, 1642 in Order Book 2, 1640-1645, "A certiff granted Francis Graves, Orphan of Captain Thomas Graves."

Next we find Francis Graves in 1672 when he was granted a land patent in Rappenhannock County, Virginia in October 10, 1672, (Land Book 6, page 443, in State Land Office at Richmond, Virginia.)

Francis Graves, Sr. was living in Rappenhannock County, Virginia in 1674, as on July 11, 1674 he is recorded as a witness to a deed, (Record Book 1671-1676, page 237).

By November 28, 1678 Francis Graves, Jr. had married a widow, Jane McGuffey, (who had been three times married and married again after his death) who had three children, as we find records of gifts to these children, (see Record Book 1677, 1682, page 200). They lived in Rappahennock County, Virginia.

Francis Graves and his wife, Jane McGuffey had at least three children:

1. Francis, Jr., born 1679, died 1748. Married in 1699 to Anne-- (supposed to be Anne Reynolds, as the Reynolds were neighbors and had a daughter named Anne Reynolds).
2. Richard.
3. Thomas, this youngest son, Thomas, died about 1742 or 1744, leaving two sons, Richard and Thomas, mentioned in the will of their uncle, Richard, made April 11, 1730 in North Carolina.

Richard the second son of Francis Graves, Sr. and wife, Jane McGuffey, married Hannah--by whom he had Mary and Thomas who are mentioned in his will made April 11, 1730 in North Carolina, and proved September 19, 1730. Richard was living outside Essex County by September 19, 1714.

Francis Graves, Jr., oldest son of Francis Graves, Sr. and Jane McGuffey, born 1679, died 1748. Married in 1699 Anne? (Reynolds). They moved from Rappahannock County where Francis, Jr. had been born to Essex County,Virginia where they lived and died.

The will of Francis Graves, Jr. made June 25, 1746, proved October 18, 1748, in Essex County. (See Will Book 8, pages 90-91).
Francis Graves, Jr. and wife Anne, had six children named in his will:

1. Jane, born about 1700. Married John Coffey of Ireland.
2. Ann.
3. Clara, married Higgenbotheson.
4. Elizabeth.
5. Mary.
6. William.

Jane Graves, daughter of Francis Graves, Jr. and his wife, Anne----, born about 1700, married John Coffey, who came to Virginia from Ireland. They lived in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, where records were burned in the War Between the States 1865, and also in Albemarle County.

Their child, Martha Elizabeth Coffey, married John Cleaveland, 1st and became the Mother of the six famous sons who were soldiers and officers in the Revolutionary War, namely: Colonel John Cleaveland, 2nd., Colonel Benjamin Cleaveland, Captain Robert, Captain Jeremiah, Lieutenant Larkin, Lieutenant Reuben Cleaveland, and she was the grandmother of other Revolutionary Officers, namely: Captain William Cleaveland, Captain and Adjutant Jesse Franklin, etc.

Martha Elizabeth Coffey Cleaveland is the great great granddaughter of Captain Thomas Graves, and the six sons of heres, who are the heroes of King's Mountain Battle, are the great great great grandsons of the Captain Thomas Graves, Gentleman, from the city of Doublin in the Realme of Ireland.

FACTS ABOUT FRANCIS GRAVES, JR.:

Francis Graves, Jr. was a soldier in the Colonial Militia of Virginia. (War Book 8, page 121.)

His son, William, was a soldier in Captain John Latane's Company of Essex County militia, in 1757. (See Deed Book 21, page 308.)

Francis Graves, Jr. was born about 1679 in Rappahannock County, Virginia and died in Essex County, Virginia 1748. The records show that he was a Tradesman.

1. Order Book 1703-1708, a suit against him dismissed March 10, 1704.

2. October 4, 1706, Land Deed of 120 Acres, (Deed Book 12, page 310.)

3. September 8, 1707, he deeds land. (Will and Deed Book 13, page 248.)

4. October 20, 1707, he is witness to Power of Attorney. (Deed and Will Book 13, page 122.)

5. October 11, 1708, he goes on a bond. (Order Book 13, 1707 11, page 159.)

6. September 8, 1709, he is a resident of South Fernham Parrish in Essex County where he sells land.

7. September 19, 1714, he is sued as the Endorser of a note. (Order Book 1708-14, pages 608-609.)

8. August 16, 1726, he buys 50 acres of land in Essex County. (Deed and Will Book 18, page 213.)

9. December 9, 1730, he witnesses a Will. (Will Book No. 5, page 50.)

10. March 4, 1736 or 1737, he witnesses a deed. (Deed Book 21, pages 285-286.)

11. As the Inventory and appraisement of his Estate on November 12, 1745, contains among other items, "A Sett of Troopers Arms", it proves that he was a soldier of the Militia.

Captain Thomas Graves was a Subscriber under the second Charter granted to Virginia. He was Burgess of Accomac County 1619-1632. (See Virginia Magazine, Volume 2, page 70 for proof of above.)

Captain Thomas Graves was an Officer of the London Company of London, England. (See Minutes and Records of London Company.)

LINEAL DESCENDENT of John Coffey, Gentleman:

Colonial ancestor of 1637. He came to Virginia from Ireland and settled in Elizabeth City County Virginia. His son, John Coffey, Jr., married Jane Graves, Born about 1700, and was the great granddaughter of Captain Thomas Graves, our first Colonial Ancestor.

John Coffey was Burgess for Spottsylvania County and took a prominent part in the life of the Colony. The records of the County were burned in the War Between the States 1865, when the Court House was burned. Many of his brothers and sons moved to North Carolina, and from there to Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, Kansas, and Texas and established prominent, cultured influential families wherever they went. In North Carolina the Coffey's became friends of Daniel Boone and the Boone family. Anna Boone, daughter of Isaac Boone, married william Coffey, and her sister Hannah married Smith Coffey.

John Coffey's daughter, Martha Elizabeth Coffey, married John Cleaveland, 1st. John Coffey is grandfather of the six famous Cleaveland Brother's of King's Mountain Battle.

The Coffey family in Ireland descend from Eros, son of Olliol Molt, King of Ireland, A.D. 463. The name means "Leader in Battle." The old Gaelic word for it is "Cathahoghas."

DIAGRAM OF DESCENT from John Coffey, Gentleman;

1. John Coffey married Mary Jolliff.
2. jOhn Coffey, Jr. married Jane Graves.
3. Jane Graves married John Cleaveland, 1st.
4. John Cleaveland, 2nd, married Mary McCann.
5. William Cleaveland married Nancy Harrison.
6. Robert Harrison Cleaveland married Mary Lucy Ann Jones.
7. William Thomas Cleaveland married Maria Perry.
8. Florence Eugenia Cleaveland married Charles Newton King.

FACTS:

John Coffey was transported to Virginia in 1637 by Nicholas Hill, and married in 1637 Mary Jolliff of lower Virginia.

Their son, John Coffey, Jr. married Jane Graves.

Their second son James Coffey married Elizabeth Cleaveland. Proof of this is found in the book called The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, Volume 3, page 464.

THE PRESLEYS OF VIRGINIA:

Mildred Presley (called Milly) was descended from the famous William Presley of Northumberland County, Virginia.

He came to Virginia about 1637. His wife was Jane Presley. Nothing is known of his ancestry before coming to America. From the book Old Churches, Ministers, Families, by Meade, page 144, we quote this, "The Presleys, Lees, Poythresses, Newtons etc. were the leading persons in Northumberland. William Presley, one of the earliest settleers, built Northumberland House."

Northumberland County, Virginia was the cradle of many great Virginia families, among the most distinguished being the Presleys who helped write almost every page of this country's history for one hundred years. At the end of one hundred years the last of the whole line ended. Every male member was prominent in public life. Four were Burgesses. William Presley, Gentleman, was second Burgess from Northumberland and was in the General Assembly in November 1647. His will was made August 15, 1650, proved on January 20, 1656. He died 1655.

THE FAMILY OF CHARLES NEWTON KING, JR., AND SARAH MAE VONBERG:

1. Martha Rosine, married to H.E. Ayers. They have one son, Harrold Edward.
2. Dorothy Sue King, married to R.O. Butler. They have two daughters, Sheila King Butler, and Sarah Margaret.
3. Mary Helen King, married to Lawrence Edward Prodey. They have three children, Lawrence, Jr., Charles Edward, and Evelyn.
4. Charles Newton King, 3rd., married to Alice Staton. They have three children, Charles Newton, 4th., Karen, and Edgar King.

To the union of FLORENCE EUGENIA CLEVELAND and CHARLIE NEWTON KING, there were born nine children: six boys and three girls, namely:

MAMIE IDA KING, Married to John Valentine Trotter, to them was born four children, Mildred, Lee Allen, William, and Betty Faye.

PERRY FOSTER KING, married to Mildred powell, to them was born two children, John Powell and Florence Eugenia.

LILLIAN LUCILLE KING, married to Jack Neely, to them was born one child, Charles Gooch.

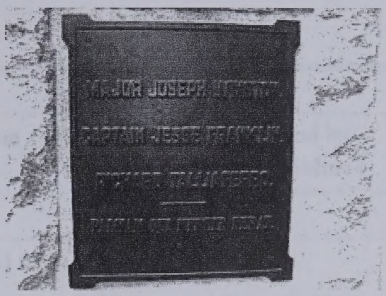
MURRAY KING, Married to Lucia Gregory, to them was born two children, Elizabeth and Louise.

ALOE MARIA KING, married to Free Brown, to them were born one child, Kathleon. After divorcing Mr. Brown, she was married to Dr. J. E. Bradford, to them were born one child, Virginia.

# Jesse Franklin

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Jesse Franklin** (March 24, 1760 – August 31, 1823) was the Democratic-Republican U.S. senator from the U.S. state of North Carolina between 1799 and 1805 and between 1807 and 1813. He later served as the 20th Governor of North Carolina from 1820 to 1821.

| Jesse Franklin | |
|---|---|
|  | |
| **United States Senator from North Carolina** | |
| **In office** | |
| March 4, 1799 – March 4, 1805 | |
| **Preceded by** | Alexander Martin |
| **Succeeded by** | James Turner |
| **In office** | |
| March 4, 1807 – March 4, 1813 | |
| **Preceded by** | David Stone |
| **Succeeded by** | David Stone |
| **Personal details** | |
| **Born** | March 24, 1760<br>Orange County, Virginia |
| **Died** | August 31, 1823 (aged 63)<br>Surry County, North Carolina |
| **Political party** | Democratic-Republican |

Jesse Franklin was the brother of Meshack Franklin, who also served in Congress. Jesse Franklin was born in Orange County, Virginia on March 24, 1760. He was the son of Bernard and Mary Franklin, the third of seven sons. Franklin moved to North Carolina with his father in 1774 and served as major during the Revolutionary War. During the war he was captured by Tories, but escaped. Franklin was in the Battle of Kings Mountain and served as Adjutant of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland's battalion. (Cleveland was a relative of Franklin's.) He was also at the Battle of Guilford Court House. He performed further service in partisan warfare against Tories in North Carolina, service that continued to the end of the war. In Greensboro there is a monument to Revolutionary War soldiers Joseph Winston, Jesse Franklin and Richard Taliaferro, the gift of Governor Thomas M. Holt. He was a member of the state legislature in 1793-1794 and 1797-1798. He was elected to the Fourth Congress and served from March 4, 1795 to March 4, 1797. Jesse Franklin was elected as a Democratic Republican to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1799 to March 4, 1805. Franklin was put up by the Legislature for re-election in December, 1804, but Republicans at the time were divided in their support of him and Federalists did not think highly of him, and he was defeated.[1] Franklin served as President pro tempore of the Senate during the Eighth Congress. Franklin served as a state senator in 1805-1806. In 1806 he was again elected as a Democratic Republican to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1807 until March 4, 1813. During his second period as a Senator, Franklin was known as an advocate of Madison's war measures, and as an opponent of monopolies and central banks. Franklin was appointed a commissioner to negotiate with the Chickasaw Indians near the site of present-day Memphis in 1817, an appointment he accepted at the request of General Andrew Jackson. He was Governor of North Carolina from 1820 to 1821. During his term as Governor, the Canova statue was placed at the state Capitol in a new addition containing a rotunda that was considered an appropriate area for displaying it. As Governor, Franklin was considered to be conscientious and practical. He advocated reform in the treatment of criminals, including abolition of ear cropping. Franklin died in Surry County, North Carolina on August 31, 1823. He was interred at the old National Park at Guilford battleground, near Greensboro.

## References

1. ^ Jeffersonian Democracy in North Carolina, 1789-1816. Delbert Gilpatrick, p 135.

# External links

- Jesse Franklin (http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=F000344) at the *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*

| Political offices | | |
|---|---|---|
| Preceded by **John Branch** | **Governor of North Carolina** 1820–1821 | Succeeded by **Gabriel Holmes** |
| **United States Senate** | | |
| Preceded by **Alexander Martin** | **United States Senator (Class 2) from North Carolina** 1799–1805 Served alongside: **Timothy Bloodworth, David Stone** | Succeeded by **James Turner** |
| Preceded by **David Stone** | **United States Senator (Class 3) from North Carolina** 1807–1813 Served alongside: **James Turner** | Succeeded by **David Stone** |
| **Honorary titles** | | |
| Preceded by **John Brown** | **President pro tempore of the United States Senate** March 10, 1804 – November 4, 1804 | Succeeded by **Joseph Anderson** |

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Jesse_Franklin&oldid=542516724"
Categories: 1760 births | 1823 deaths | Democratic-Republican Party United States Senators | Governors of North Carolina | Members of the United States House of Representatives from North Carolina | North Carolina Democratic-Republicans | People from Surry County, North Carolina | Presidents pro tempore of the United States Senate | People from Orange County, Virginia | United States Senators from North Carolina

- This page was last modified on 7 March 2013 at 04:48.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy.
Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Welcome to RootsWeb.com Sign in

rootsweb Finding our roots together.

AN ancestry.com COMMUNITY

DISCOVER MORE >

Home | Searches | Family Trees | Mailing Lists | Message Boards | Web Sites | Passwords | Help

Start searching historical newspapers free

Newspapers

# FRANKLIN-L Archives



*From:* Ben Franklin <benz2@earthlink.net>
*Subject:* Re: Jesse Franklin
*Date:* Wed, 12 Jun 2002 22:15:39 -0400
*References:* <MFMBM0103Ih7jtrSByh0000a900@mfmbm010.myfamilycorp.local>

Jesse Franklin was the Governor of North Carolina.

There are articles on this line in FFRU, Volumes 3, 5, 13, 16, 20, 26, and 31.

See the FFRU backissues page, to download these for free:

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~ffru/Docs/FFRU_back/index.html

In Volume 28, there is a brief biography of Jesse Franklin:

Jesse Franklin, Governor of North Carolina (1820-1821)

Ben Franklin, Editor FFRU. Upon review, although Governor Jesse Franklin has been mentioned in several articles in previous volumes of FFRU, there are no biographies of him found here, so I decided to write one.

Jesse Franklin was born in Orange County, Virginia, 24 Mar 1760, son of Bernard Franklin and Mary (Cleveland) Franklin (daughter of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland). Jesse married Meeky Perkins (daughter of Hardy Perkins of Rockbridge County, Virginia). He was largely self educated, having left school before the age of 12. He served in the Revolutionary War, first joining in Virginia in 1777. His parents family moved to the Mitchell River area of Surry County, North Carolina in 1778, when Jesse was 18. He served in the Militia in North Carolina under his maternal Uncle, Colonel Benjamin Cleveland and was promoted to Major.

One incident of the conflict is described thusly:

Those of the old Regulators, now Tories, that got home betook themselves to the woods like outlaws (I mean their leaders), and

continued to commit depredations on the lives and properties of those who had been active against them. I myself was the first who fell a victim to their malice as to property. In a few days after the battle of the Bridge, a party assembled in the night at my residence, then in the midst of them, and set fire to my houses and burned them down. One of these was a well-finished dwelling house; another a storehouse, with about $3, 000 worth of goods and upwards of $1, 000 in cash, and all my books and papers for upwards of seven years dealing. This stroke threw me into a complete state of bankruptcy. But Colonel Cleveland from the mountains came down with a party of men, scoured the country, picked up some of the outlaws, and hung several of them to trees in the woods. One of them - a Captain Jackson as he called himself - was hung within a half a mile of the place on which my houses had stood that he caused to be burnt. I do not recollect to have heard much more of those wretches after Cleveland had done with them. (from an account written by Colonel Ransom Sutherland, in a letter written 10 April 1821, quoted in Biographical History of North Carolina, Vol IV, page 134)

Jesse fought in the battles of Kings Mountain (7 October 1780) and Guilford Courthouse. He was active in guerilla warfare and was captured by the Tories who hung him...

On one occasion a Tory party under Jo Lasefield captured him and had him ready to swing off, when he said, You have me completely in your power! But if you hang me, it will prove the dearest days work you ever performed, for Uncle Ben Cleveland will pursue you like a bloodhound and he will never cease the chase while a solitary one of you survives!
(written by Lyman C. Draper,
Ibid.)

Fortunately, when they hung him, they used his own bridle. It broke, dropping him back into his own saddle, allowing him to escape.

His political career began when he moved to Wilkes County and served as Justice of the Peace there in 1785. He was elected to the North Carolina State House of Commons 1784-1785, 1787, 1790-1793 from Wilkes County. He moved back to Surry county and served in the House of Commons from 1793-1795.

He served various terms as a U. S. Senator between 1798 and 1813.

From 1805 and 1817 he served as a trustee of The University of North Carolina, which is interesting in light of his own lack of formal education.

At age 60, weighing over 200 pounds and in poor health, on 5 December 1820 he was elected by a majority vote of the General Assembly and he was inaugurated two days later. He only served a one year term and declined to run again in 1821 due to declining health.

After nine months confinement due to dropsy or edema, he died on 31 August 1823 in at his home in Surry County and he was buried there. Later, in 1906, his body was reburied in the Guilford Court House National Military Park in Greensboro, North Carolina. His widow survived him and died 20 February 1834.

Due to his convictions regarding democracy, he would not allow his portrait to be painted. Once, when he was attending the legislature in Hillsborough, he needed some shirts and ordered them from a seamstress, who adorned them in the latest style with ruffles and frills. He thought that such adornments did not become the representative of a plain people like his constituents and he removed them with his pocket knife.

References:
Ashe, Samuel A., Editor. Biographical History of North Carolina From Colonial Times to the Present. Greensboro, N.C.: Charles Van Noppen. 1906. FHL Film Number 1425641. Pages 133-138.

Powell, William S., Editor. Dictionary of North Carolina Biography. Volume 2 D-G.Chapel Hill, NC: The University f North Carolina Press.

Sobel, Robert and Raimo, John, Editors. Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States 1789 -1978, Volume III. Westport, CT: Meckler Books FHL Call Number 973.D3bi.V.3. Pages 1121-1122

Governor Jesse Franklin in Previous FFRU Articles

There is mention of Jesse Franklin in Volume 11 of FFRU, in a query from the standpoint of the Cleveland connection.

In Volume 3, in an article entitled Bits and Pieces, Jesse is listed in the Bernard Franklin estate settlement.

Another article in Volume 3, entitled, Meshack & Mildred (Edwards) Franklin contains a family group sheet for Meshack & Mildred (Edwards) Franklin, married 2 Feb 1802, researched by Bruce Cheeseman. Meshack Franklin was Jesse Franklins brother and was also actively involved in North Carolina politics.

Yet a third article in Volume 3, entitled, Laurence Franklin, includes Jesse as a possible descendant of the Laurence Franklin line. There are several anecdotes about Jesses service and life found in the body of this article. Editors Note: Although Jesse Franklins connection to his father, Bernard (aka Barnett) is well-documented, there is no known evidence which includes the identity of Bernard Franklins father. One of the guesses is that is was Laurence because he was in the right place at the right time. On the other hand, several other Franklin families were also in the same area at the same time. Please refer to The Riddle of the Henrys by Eva L. Franklin, in Franklin Fireplace Vol 1, No. 4, Feb 1969, Pgs 106 - 110. for a more complete treatment of Franklin in early Virginia.

In Volume 26 there is a brief mention of Governor Jesse Franklin in the article entitled, Book Review: The Cleveland Line.

teitreim@msn.com wrote:
>
> This is a Message Board Post that is gatewayed to this mailing list.
>
> Surnames: Franklin
> Classification: Query
>
> Message Board URL:
>
> http://boards.ancestry.com/mbexec/msg/an/5NX.2ACIB/1709
>
> Message Board Post:
>
> I am looking for information on my gggg grandfather, Jesse Franklin, b.3/24/1760 in Orange Co., VA d.9/29/1823 & was married to Meeky Perkins, b.1765 Rockbridge Co., VA d.2/20/1834. They had at least one son, Hardin, b.1797 & married Nancy Gentry on 1/24/1818 in Surrey Co., NC. They had a daughter, Nancy, who married Jefferson Nichols on 4/12/1852 in NC. I know nothing else about this family, so any

information would be greatly appreciated. Please contact me at teitreim@msn.com.

--
Ben Franklin
Editor, FFRU

Visit FFRU at:

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~ffru/

---

**This thread:**

- Jesse Franklin by teitreim@msn.com
  - **Re: Jesse Franklin by Ben Franklin <benz2@earthlink.net>**
  - Re: Jesse Franklin by JBrown7169@aol.com

---

RootsWeb is funded and supported by Ancestry.com and our loyal RootsWeb community. Learn more.

About Us | Contact Us | Acceptable Use Policy | PRIVACY STATEMENT | Copyright
© 2012 Ancestry.com

Angelfire Build your own FREE website at Angelfire.com. Share: del.icio.us | digg | reddit | Twitter | face

**Ancestry.com Family Tree** Free family tree. Discover more with 8+ billion records. Try today. www.ancestry.com
**Cherokee Genealogy Record** Search Cherokee Genealogy Records. Find Anyone's Records Instantly! RecordsBase.c
**Ireland Ancestor Records** 4,000,000,000+ Names. Hurry-Find Your Ancestors Now! www.FamilyLink.com/Ireland
**Bryant-Stratton College** Get Info on Degree Programs at Bryant-Stratton College GuideToCareerEducation.com

AdC

# Cleveland Family Chronicles

# Early History of the Cleveland Family

By
Vikki L. Jeanne Cleveland

**According to Biblical tradition, Noah had three sons who advanced the lines from which all of the human race are descended. Shem, the oldest son, was a deep yellowish-red. His descendants were the Indians, Jews, and others of reddish-brown or yellow skin. The second son, Ham, was the first dark infant ever born. His descendants wandered from the land just south of Mount Ararat into Africa. Japheth, the third son, was the palest infant ever born. His descendants peopled Europe and some of Asia. One of Japheth's grandsons was part of the tribe that settled in Greece. From this tribe came the Celtics, who roamed northward, some settling in Gaul (now France) and others ranging even farther north into the area where Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are now.**

**There the Celtics joined forces with a tribe from Asia, also descendants of Japheth. One branch of this tribe came to be known as the Gadds, taking their name from Gadd, one of their "founding fathers." Gadd had an impressive genealogy: he was the great-grandson of Abraham and Sarah, the grandson of Isaac, and the son of Jacob. His people were among those whom Moses led out of Egypt and into Canaan, where they lived on the banks of the Jordan for many years before becoming involved in a war with a neighboring tribe. The Gadds werre subsequently defeated. Some of those who survived the battle were absorbed into the victorious tribe. Other Gadds fled north into Europe.**

**Eventually a branch of the escaping Gadd tribe reached the North Sea and settled there. Called "Northmen" or "Norsemen," these people became the great sea pirates who roved and plundered their way to England. A Northman chief and his tribe were, supposedly, the first inhabitants of England after landing and settling on the northeast**

**coast of the island. The chief's name among the Celtics was "Cahevium," which the Romans changed to "Caluvium" and the Saxons changed to "Cleveland," so called because of the numerous cliffs or "cleaves" in that area. The original meaning of the name was, in fact, "one who came from Cleveland (the hilly district in Yorkshire)." Because of language barriers in those early days of invasion and conflict and because of the poor spelling and handwriting habits of our ancestors, the name has been variously spelled (sometimes within the space of a single document) as "Cliveland," "Clyveland," "Cleivland," "Clievland," "Cleiveland," "Cleaveland," and "Cleveland." ("Cleaveland" and "Cleveland" were the two spellings of popular choice once the line landed on American soil. "Cleaveland" was initially the preferred of the two, but sometime around 1700 "Cleveland" seemed to become more popular among the Southern Line. However, there are some Southern cousins who still use the "Cleaveland" spelling.)**

**The district of Cleveland and Cleveland Hills still exist in northern England near the historic town of Whitby. Thorkil de Cliveland, the first Cleveland of record, and his son Uctred, Earl of York in 1066, are credited with building the great Whitby Abbey and were, supposedly, buried under what was the front bay window. More recent information indicates that the structure may actually have been built in 657 or before and Thorkil and Uctred merely added to it. Some of the Whitby Abbey still stands today and is being dug up for archeological purposes. Breathtakingly magnificent scenery in this area is punctuated by moors, valleys, dales, groves of beech and pine, forests of oak, towering sea cliffs, and the ocean. This location also abounds in monuments of antiquity: abbeys, priories, hermitages, castles, fortifications, encampments, and relics of great and former families. Cleveland Hills is where Lady Godiva made her famous ride atop a white horse to protest high taxes.**

**Before the time of William the Conqueror, the Cleveland castle, sometimes referred to as Skelton Castle, was the seat of the main Cleveland family. In those ancient times, the family patriarch and his oldest son occupied the central castle. Daughters and some younger sons grew up there, married, and then moved to the castles or manors of the families into which they had married. However, as most of the younger sons married, they stayed on their fathers? estates in smaller castles.**

**Despite the tradition of large families, the number of sons was not so numerous because of constant warring in those times. The Clevelands took part in almost all the early wars of the island but managed to hold their land even during the Roman invasion. During the war with William the Conqueror, however, the lord of Cleveland castle and his oldest son were killed, and the oldest grandson was subsequently placed in a lesser estate. William then placed one of his own men, Robert de Bruce, in the main castle. Although Robert de Bruce's descendants eventually ascended to the English throne in the Stewart line, the castle retained the Cleveland name and Robert called himself Lord of Cleaveland.**

**According to the legend, the Cleveland grandson who survived the invasion of William the Conqueror hid in the forest for months afterward, protected by members of his grandfather's family, who were afraid the Normans would assassinate the grandson (also named William) because he was the rightful claimant to the Cleveland castle. When William the Conqueror caught up with William the Cleveland, however, the man took pity on the boy and placed him on a lesser estate in Ipswich.**

**In the Domesday (sometimes called Doomsday) Book, the surviving census record of England made in 1085-1086 by order of William I (the Conqueror), the names of Thorkil de Cliveland and Uctred appear for Ipswich in Suffolk County. All American Clevelands are, supposedly, descended from the aforementioned Thorkil of Yorkshire. However, the exact relationship between the Yorkshire Thorkil and Uctred, the Ipswich Thorkil and Uctred, and the two Cleveland ancestors killed by William?s men in the 1066 invasion is uncertain. In any event, Thorkil and Uctred were large landed estate proprietors even in 1085, nearly twenty years after the Norman invasion. [Vikki's Note: One English historian believes the Cleveland name may actually predate the invasion of William. She writes, "I read the conclusion about the Cleveland and deCliveland name down through English history and found it to not be totally correct. It is really such a small thing, but let me explain what I mean. The deCliveland and Thorkil are quite wrong. The Thor bit does not come from the god Thor but from the Norse word 'Thorp,' meaning farm or settlement--there are many combinations of the 'Thorp' word in place names over here from the days of the Norsemen and the Scandinavian raids. They are numerous up along the northeast, like 'Grimethorpe' in Yorkshire meaning Grim's farm, 'Kettlethorpe' in Lincolnshire meaning Kettel's settlement, etc. Cleveland probably means Cleve's land, and 'Cleveland' used to be a district in its own right before it was merged into the country of Northumberland. The 'Thorkil' probably means something like 'Kel's thorpe of or in Cliveland.' Your family name could very likely be from even earlier than 1066 because the Viking raids were before and after the Conquest. Andover, England, used to pay Danegeld (Dane's gold) to a Viking king as 'protection money' to save it from being overrun by the invaders."]**

**As time passed and the feudal system faded, Clevelands were forced to take on "real jobs." Some entered the ministry or politics; others became farmers or merchants. A William Cleveland, "citizen of York," served as sheriff of that community around 1456.**

**Early birth records in Ipswich show a William Cleveland born there in 1520. This William had a son named William. The two main Cleveland lines in the United States were supposedly descended from this William-William line.**

**One of these Williams moved to Hinckley in Leicestershire County, where he "was buried a very old man in 1630." Thomas Cleveland, the son of this Hinckley William, became Vicar of Hinckley and the father of John Cleveland, an English Cavalier poet. Born in 1613, John was the most popular poet of his time and well known for both his wit and his political satire. In fact, his satires were influential enough to earn him a three-month vacation in a Yarmouth jail. Although he stenuously and publicly opposed Oliver Cromwell, Cromwell was the one to grant John's eventual release. That much is history. A bit of genealogical gossip suggests that one of John's sisters was Cromwell's mistress and even bore his child. Such a relationship would certainly explain Cromwell's change of heart about a man who had condemned him so vehemently.**

According to the rumor, there was in the time of Charles I a court beauty by the name of Elizabeth Cleveland. (Some say she was the daughter of Thomas Cleveland, Vicar of Hinckley. Others claim she was the daughter of an officer of the palace of Hampton Court.) When Elizabeth attracted the attention of her sovereign, a love affair resulted. Eventually Charles I was murdered and replaced by Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England. Oliver, too, was supposedly smitten by Elizabeth's beauty. He wooed and won her, and soon a son was born to them. Elizabeth eventually retired from the public eye and married an exceedingly understanding man named Bridge. When Elizabeth and Oliver's son grew up, he took his mother's maiden name, calling himself William Cleveland. William revealed his ancestry in his four-volume biography, *The Life and Adventures of William Cleveland, Natural Son of Oliver Cromwell*, published after the author's death, with the consent of his son, first in 1731, again as a French translation in 1741, and a third and final time in 1760.

Historical scholars scoff at the notion of Cromwellian blood flowing in Cleveland veins. Most cite Cromwell's Puritanical personna as reason enough why Cromwell would never have an extra-marital fling. (So how do we explain Jim Bakker and Jimmy Swaggert?) In truth, there is no documentation for such a claim. Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, who would become a hero in the fight liberating America from England, was especially proud of his supposed link with the English "Lord Protector." (However, neither of his sons was named Oliver Cromwell.)

Interestingly, in 1635 Oliver Cromwell, using William as an alias, was about to set sail for Virginia, but he was stopped. Also in 1635, Samuel Cleaveland, a brother of John the poet, did manage to leave for the colonies. Some researchers think this Samuel was really the Moses Cleveland who founded the Northern line of Clevelands, from which President Grover Cleveland was descended.

There has been a tremendous amount of debate over who was the original immigrant for the Southern line of Clevelands. Cleveland genealogists are fairly well split between Roger Cleveland and Alexander Cleveland. The only detail on which both sides do agree is that Roger-or-Alexander was either a brother or first cousin of the Northern-line Moses, for the Clevelands back home in England were all closely related and there was, apparently, strong family resemblances between the two lines. Unfortunately, to date there has been no documentary proof established. Nor is there any entry information for Cleveland immigrants during these early colonial times. President Cleveland evidently accepted the notion of a blood tie between the two lines and sent a letter of recognition to the ceremonies dedicating a monument to Colonel Benjamin Cleveland.

Information from the three-volume Cleveland genealogy, published in 1899 by Edmund Janes Cleveland and Horace Gillette Cleveland, claims the following descent from Thorkil:

**THORKIL (the Saxon), b. prior to 1066. He was a land owner and had his seat at Giseburne, now Guisborough, Cleveland, North Riding of Yorkshire, England. Here he assumed the surname, calling himself Thorkil de Cliveland, probably previous to 1119 when he was well along in years. He and his son Uctred assumed the name at the same time.**

**UCTRED DE CLIVELAND, b. prior to 1066. He was the owner of considerable landed property, being ten manors, and other possessions mentioned in the Domesday Book. Skelton Castle, Skelton parish, from the Domesday Book, was before the Conquest held held by Uctred and afterward was part of the fee of Robert de Brus (Bruce), a Norman knight who landed in England with the Conqueror and called himself Lord of Cleaveland. He died in 1114 and is buried at the Priory. His tomb still remains below a window in the rear wall--nearly all that is left of the Priory, now a part of the Chaloner estate. Uctred gave land to the Priory of Guisborough, abbey, cathedral, and monastery. Of Whitby Abbey nothing is now left standing but the ruins of the church on a high cliff about a quarter of a mile from the sea. The Priory of Guisborough was in the archdeaconry of Cleveland.**

**ROBERT DE CLEIVELAND lived at Ormesby, England, in Ebor County. He gave land to Whitby Abbey and a meadow to Gusiborough Priory. He had three children: Peter, Henry (the first to drop the "de" from the name), and Ralph.**

**ROBERT.**

**JOHN granted lands and tenements to Guisborough Priory in Ormsby.**

**JOHN dropped the "de" from his name. He was a citizen of York, Yorkshire, England.**

**WILLIAM was the Sheriff of York in 1456.**

**WILLIAM moved from North Riding, Yorkshire, to Hinckley, Leicestershire, dying there 15 January 1630, an aged man. He had at least two sons: John and Samuel.**

**SAMUEL had at least two sons: Alexander and Moses, who emigrated from England to America.**

**(NOTE: This line of descent is not documented and may conflict with other equally speculatory lines of English descent.)**

*c1993 by Vikki L. Jeanne Cleveland and Cleveland Family Chronicles*
*All rights reserved.*

## Links to Other Clevelands

**Cleveland Family Chronicles**
**Cleveland Family Forum**
**Edmund Janes Cleveland and Horace Gillette Cleveland**
**Original Immigrant of Northern Clevelands**
**Original Immigrant of Southern Clevelands**
**In Memory of L. Jeanne Cleveland**
**The Cleveland Connection to Black Hawk Down: SSG William David Cleveland, Jr.**
**The Cleveland Coat-of-Arms**
**Colonel Benjamin Cleveland**
**"Sweet Lips: The Battle of King's Mountain"**
**President Grover Cleveland**
**The Cleveland/Cromwell Connection**
**The Prevost Novel on "The Natural Son of Cromwell"**
**More Genealogical Links**
***Rooting Out Your AnceStory: A Primer for Beginning Genealogy***

**Vikki L. Jeanne Cleveland at**
**vikki4cfc(at)yahoo.com**

*Graphics courtesy of Heraldry and Coat-of-Arms Web Ring*

Site Sponsors WHOWHERE? Gamesville Rhapsody WIRED

Angelfire Build your own FREE website at Angelfire.com Share: del.icio.us | digg | reddit | Twitter | facebook

**Ancestry.com Family Tree** Free family tree. World's largest online family history resource. www.ancestry.com
**Find your German Heritage** Ask a Professional Genealogist! Questions Answered Every 9 Seconds. JustAnswer.com/Genealogy
**Ireland Family History Records** 4,000,000,000+ Names. Hurry-Find Your Ancestors Now! www.FamilyLink.com/Ireland
**World Vital Records** 4,000,000,000+ Records. Hurry-Find Your Ancestors w/ 3 Day Free Trial! WorldVitalRecords.com

AdChoices

# Cleveland Coat-of-Arms

Coat-of-Arms Image Courtesy of Fred Reese

**A coat-of-arms can be an important genealogical source. Unfortunately, not all coats-of-arms are genuine. Some companies mass produce artistic representations of coats-of-arms and sell them to an unsuspecting public. In a case reported by Angus Baxter in *Do's and Don'ts for Ancestor Hunters*, a lady and her two brothers, who lived in different parts of the country, ordered their family coat-of-arms at different times but from the same company. The problem was that each of the three received a different coat-of-arms for the same family name!**

**According to Baxter, it is important to remember that "over the centuries the ruler of a country granted the right to a coat-of-arms to a man who had done him some service--lent him money, raised a troop of soldiers to fight for him, procured ladies for the royal bed, or even just made him laugh. The odds are that your ancestors and mine were far too low on the social scale to have ever even met the ruler, much less having done him or her a service."**

**The Cleveland coat-of-arms presents an interesting dilemma. The history of early Clevelands would seem to qualify our family for the honor. Furthermore, the coat-of-arms obtained by various of our current family members throughout the United States has been consistently the same, excepting the motto. According to the College of Arms in London, England, however, there is no record of any "armorial bearing" granted to anyone with a surname of Cleveland.**

Site Sponsors WHOWHERE? Gamesville Rhapsody WIRED

crest appears in *Burke's General Armory*, J.P. Brooke-Little, a Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms with the College of Arms, told Cleveland descendant Richard Walker of Dayton, OH, "One must, however, always bear in mind that probably between 50% and 75% of the arms given in Burke's...are bogus."

It is possible to register a family pedigree with the College of Arms, but the process is costly. Baxter recommends to "forget all the nonsense and concentrate your time and money on tracing back your ancestors--those men and women with no titles but of equal or greater nobility."

Despite the information from London, John William Baker in *History of Hart County* maintains that the Cleveland family is entitled to a coat-of-arms through Sir Guy de Cleveland, who was knighted by King George III at the siege of Boulogne, a seaport of the English Channel on the coast of northern France, where Napoleon collected a fleet for his proposed invasion of England. On this matter, Mr. Brooke-Little told Richard Walker, "It may be that there was a Sir Guy de Cleveland who bore this coat, but I can find no mention of him, nor of the coat, either in the Complete List of Knights, or in the old Rolls. At this date, however, the records are necessarily not complete, and it is just possible that such a coat existed. However, it is certain that no family of Cleveland exhibited this coat during the period of the Heralds' Visitations (ie. c. 1530 to c. 1685), nor have any family subsequently established a right to it."

Whether genuine or fabricated, the Cleveland coat-of-arms does seem to reflect what we know or can logically surmise about our family's early history. Characteristics and tendencies exemplified by the various symbols also mirror what we know of prominent Clevelands whose lives have been permanently chronicled by historians, friends, and family.

In *A General Armory of England, Scotland, and Ireland* by John Burke and John Bernard Burke of London, the Cleveland coat-of-arms is described as "Per chevron sable and ermine, a chevron engrailed counterchanged. Crest--A demi old man proper, habited azure, having on a cap gules turned up with a hair front holding in the dexter hand a spear, headed argent, on the top of which is fixed a line proper, passing behind him, and coiled up in the sinister hand." A dissection of the coat-of-arms makes this description easier to understand.

## THE SHIELD

The shield part of the coat-of-arms represents the warrior's shield that was hung on the wall between battles. Shields are divided into partitions which have their origin in the circumstance of a shield being broken and hacked in combat. These fractures proved that the bearer was courageous and that he had sustained his cause against an enemy in the hottest of the fight. Consequently, such devices were forevermore borne upon the shield as marks of honorable achievement.

Our shield is "per chevron sable and ermine, a chevron engrailed counterchanged." The chevron is the pyramidal form placed in the middle of the shield, extending upward from the base to the "honor point" and indicating the ribs or rafters of a house. The chevron implies that the bearer has accomplished some important business or memorable work, assimilated to the completion of a building by covering it with a roof. It could also represent a saddle--the symbol of a horse soldier of chivalrous and brave character.

The "chevron engrailed" is formed by pointed curves like the edges of a holly leaf. It implies that the bearer, like the holly leaf, is armed at all points in the Christian cause. Anyone who dares to approach in hostility may expect conflict. Engrailed is another accident of form that is believed to derive from feats of chivalry achieved during a journey to the Holy Lands, either

on a pilgrimage or in the Holy Wars. It could also represent religious persecutions.

The "ermine" symbol represents the fur that covered early heralds. Ermine is the principal fur. Egyptians used it as an emblem of chastity. In heraldry the bearing of ermine is the mark of great dignity because ermine has long been used as the lining of royal robes and the decoration of robes of the nobility. The use of ermine is restricted according to the degree of dignity.

"Sable" (black), our principal family color, is an emblem of antiquity. This color was rarely, and never properly used to any great extent in the arms of any but the most ancient families. Representing worthiness, wisdom, riches, prudence, honesty, constancy, veneration, and piety, sable is closely associated with the diamond, the most venerable of all stones.

## THE CREST

The crest is the symbol that emerges from the torse, which is the top portion of the helmet. It was designed to make the bearer conspicuous in the confusion of battle so that his followers could rally around to support him in danger.

Our crest is "a demi (half a charge) old man habited azure on his head a cap gules, turned up with a hair front, holding in his hand a spear, headed argent on top of which is a line proper passing behind him and coiled up in sinister (left) hand." The colors predominating in this crest are azure (blue) and gules (red). The blue represents the color of the pure sky and implies justice, humility, loyalty, and perseverance. It also symbolizes heaven, the highest of all things created. Red is a royal color denoting martial prowess, boldness, valor, and magnanimity. It is considered the most noble of all colors and is associated with the ruby and the rose.

Argent (silver) is our family metal, implying in the bearer purity, innocence, chastity, truth, justice, and humility. In a combination with the sable on our shield, it signifies the rejecting of pleasures of this life for the study and contemplation of divine things.

The spear is the emblem of military achievement. There are many instances of the spear's being traceable to achievements in the Crusades and Holy Wars. The fact that the spear is held in the right hand signifies faith.

## THE MOTTO

A family motto is believed to have originated as battle cries in medieval times. Three mottos have appeared on the banner beneath the Cleveland coat-of-arms:

*Semel et Semper* (Once and Always)
*Vincit Amor Patriae* (Love of Country Conquers)
*Pro Deo et Patria* (For God and Country)

*Semel et Semper* seems to be the one to recur most frequently.

[Sources: *A General Armory of England, Scotland, and Ireland* by John Burke and John Bernard Burke; *Do's and Don'ts for Ancestor Hunters* by Angus Baxter; *American Armory* by Crozier; *Coat of Arms Encyclopedic Dictionary* by Henry E. Rainaud; *History of Hart County* by John William Baker; letter from P.L. Gwynn-Jones of the College of Arms to Grace Lee Smith Green; letter from J.P. Brooke-Little of the College of Arms to Richard B. Walker.]

*c1994 by Vikki Lyn Cleveland and Cleveland Family Chronicles*
*All rights reserved.*

# Links to Other Clevelands

Cleveland Family Chronicles
Cleveland Family Forum
Edmund Janes Cleveland and Horace Gillette Cleveland
Original Immigrant of the Southern Clevelands
Original Immigrant of the Northern Clevelands
In Memory of L. Jeanne Cleveland
The Cleveland Connection to Black Hawk Down: SSG William David Cleveland, Jr.
Colonel Benjamin Cleveland
"Sweet Lips: The Battle of King's Mountain"
President Grover Cleveland
Early History of the Cleveland Family
The Cleveland/Cromwell Connection
The Prevost Novel on "The Natural Son of Cromwell"
More Genealogical Links
*Rooting Out Your AnceStory: A Primer for Beginning Genealogy*

Vikki L. Jeanne Cleveland at
vikki4cfc(at)yahoo.com

*Background graphics courtesy of Graphics by Tess*

Angelfire Build your own FREE webpage at Angelfire.com Share: del.icio.us | ding | reddit | Twitter | facebook

Online sales FIZZLING OUT?

# The Cleveland/Cromwell Connection

**By**
**Vikki L. Jeanne Cleveland**

**Recently I received a letter from a Cleveland Family Chronicles Research Society (CFCRS) member in Scottdale, GA, requesting clarifying information on a couple of genealogical puzzles dealing with the Southern Line of Clevelands: 1. the rumor that we have a blood connection to Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector of England, and 2. the controversy over whether the original immigrant of the Southern Line was Roger or Alexander Cleveland.**

**Since the formation of CFCRS, my genealogical role has become more that of "Keeper of the Clearinghouse" rather than of actual researcher, which is fine. Keeper of the Clearinghouse is important enough, and it's work that I enjoy. (There are some who think "Organization" is my middle name.) However, I do rely more heavily on the kindness of others to share their research discoveries with me. Consequently, I wrote to another CFCRS member, Grace Green, because I knew she is a thorough and painstaking researcher, especially in matters dealing with the Cromwell/Roger/Alexander problem, and because she is very careful about documentary evidence.**

**Grace graciously shared with me some interesting material I am now, in turn, sharing with you. Much of the following information came to me via Grace, but I did consult the Encyclopedia Britannica and various on-line sources, including a webpage by Cromwell descendant Bob Cromwell of Purdue University. Unless otherwise noted, however, the material you see here came from Grace's patient research. Though there are many interesting details in Oliver's life, I am focusing only on those that may pertain to our Cleveland genealogy.**

**Grace bases some of her Cromwell research on volumes I and II of *Memoirs of the Protectoral-***

*House of Cromwell*, by Mark Noble F.A.S. of L. & E., the third edition, with improvements. The group sheets she sent to me refer to Cromwell as "Oliver WILLIAMS alias CROMWELL." The Williamses, an ancient family, were lords of Scotland since before 1066. Oliver's paternal great-great-great-grandfather, Morgan WILLIAMS, is said to have belonged to a respectable Glamorgan family and to have accompanied King Henry VII from Wales. Kathryn Cromwell, sister of Lord Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, married Morgan Williams. Because Lord Thomas Cromwell and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Pryore, had no surviving male heirs, all his estate when to Sir Richard Williams, son of Kathryn Cromwell Williams and nephew of Lord Thomas, IF RICHARD WOULD CARRY ON THE NAME OF CROMWELL, as was the custom in those days. Oliver, however, did sign his name was Williams in the parish register.

Oliver was born 15 April 1599 in Huntingdon, County Cambridge, England, to Robert Williams (alias Cromwell) and Elizabeth Steward. Elizabeth's ancestor was Alexander, Lord-High Steward, of Scotland. She and King Charles I were eighth cousins [Visitation of Cambridgeshire Records of Ely, England]. For purposes of the original immigrant question, it is interesting to note that Elizabeth had a brother named Alexander and a son-in-law named Roger.

The family rumor that has been handed down through generations claims that the American Cleveland line is descended from Cromwell through a court beauty, Elizabeth Cleveland, who attracted first the attention of King Charles I. She subsequently won the sympathies of Cromwell when he assumed control of government. According to the family rumor, she became Cromwell's mistress and had a son by him. This son, Alexander [William?] Cleveland, wrote a book called *The Life and Adventures of Mr. Cromwell, the Natural Son of Oliver Cromwell.* The first name of this son is never actually presented in this book. He is referred to as "Mr. Cromwell" throughout. Consequently, there is some difference of opinion as to whether his name is Alexander or William.

Many historians have dismissed this rumor as romantic speculation. They cite Oliver's strictly Puritannical standards as reasons why Oliver would never have had an extra-marital affair. In fact, when one of Oliver's daughters became pregnant out of wedlock, he banished her to the American colonies. However, Alexander Cleveland was born c1620, when Oliver was about twenty-one years old. Oliver did not marry until August of that year (Elizabeth Bourchier, by whom he had five sons and four daughters). According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, "During his early married life, Cromwell, like his father, was profoundly conscious of his responsibilities to his fellow men..., but he was also the victim of a spiritual and and psychological struggle that perplexed his mind and damaged his health. He does not appear to have experienced conversion until he was nearly 30; later he described to a cousin how he emerged from darkness into light. Yet he had been unable to receive the grace of God without feeling a sense of 'self, vanity, and badness.' He was convinced that he had been 'the chief of sinners' before he learned that he was one of God's Chosen." A note on Grace's group sheets says that Oliver "was known as a troublemaker and womanizer in his youth."

Grace wrote the following in 1987:
"An entry in the Register of St. John Baptist Church, Huntingdon, England, dated early 1621 of a personal nature is recorded. Oliver Cromwell was rebuked for ill-doing and did penance. The nature of the wrong is not specified. Another entry made seven years later in 1628 has the same wording. Another one (not dated) has 'adulterer-Cromwell's bastard' written beside it in a different handwriting (probably after 1657). This has been penned through. Also in the same register is written beside the entry of Cromwell's birth in 1599, ?England?s plague for 5 years." This has also been scored through with a pen. [Ref: Register of St. John Baptist Church, Huntingdon, Eng., later called All Saints Church] "In writing his story of his life, perhaps because of the circumstances surrounding his birth, Alexander Cleveland tended to be more passionate and elaborate, especially where his mother was concerned. Most persons

**would do the same. This has caused at least one British author, Rev. Mark Noble, when writing *Memoirs of the Protectoral-House of Cromwell*, Birmingham, 1787, to comment, 'Cromwell probably had natural children, but these Adventures, are too marvelous to be true.' (Most likely referring in part to the fact that Alexander said Elizabeth Cleveland, his mother, was a beauty and daughter of an officer of the Palace of Hampton Court in the time of Charles the First.)**

**"This statement was quoted by Lyman C. Draper in his *King's Mountain and Its Heroes*, Cincinnati, OH 1881. Mr. Draper writes that he thinks that 'it is exceedingly doubtful that the Clevelands descended from such a questionable origin, they (the Clevelands) being such an ancient family.'**

**"Amazing!...since, according to Mr. Draper himself, family tradition says Col. Benjamin Cleveland, one of the heroes of King's Mountain, fathered an illegitimate daughter, Jemima. Other sources seem to support this.**

**"The naming of descendants of Alexander Cleveland tells another story, since over a hundred of them, both male and female, carried the name Oliver Cromwell as a first or middle name (in my records alone, and I'm still counting) for over 200 years, from the early 1700's to 1900.**

**"The Scots-Irish had a strict naming code, that was almost always followed in every generation. The first son was named for the father's father, the first daughter was named for the mother's mother. Also it became very common for the first son or daughter to also carry the surname of the mother in later generations.**

**"Alexander Cleveland's book was printed in several difference languages. So there must have been many published. Hopefully someday one of us will find one." [Vikki's Note: This book has since been located by another CFCRS member and is the subject of another webpage at this site: The Prevost Novel on "The Natural Son of Cromwell."**

**Oliver was not elected to Parliament until 1628, and King Charles was not arrested until 1648, with Oliver summoning the first Protectorate Parliament of his Commonwealth in 1654 [Encyclopedia Britannica]. Any Cromwellian liaison that might have produced Alexander Cleveland happened well before Oliver's rise to power.**

**In 1635, with his cousin John Hampden, Oliver was about to set sail for Virginia, but, for whatever reason, they were not allowed to leave England. It was an unsettled time in England and in Cromwell's life in 1635. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, "Cromwell also had financial worries until, at the age of 39, he inherited property at Ely from his mother's brother. Like other lesser gentry, he contended with bad harvests and a variety of taxes and impositions, such as ship money, exacted by the monarchy not only to pay for the upkeep of the navy but to sustain the lavish tastes of the court. Though in 1628 he had been elected a member of Parliament for the borough of Huntingdon, King Charles I dissolved the Parliament in 1629 and did not call another for 11 years. During the interval, country gentlemen like Cromwell accumulated grievances. The Cromwell family was but one of a network of dissatisfied gentry who belonged to what one might call the political nation: for example, John Hampden, the wealthy Buckinghamshire squire who brought a test case against the crown over the levying of ship money, was Cromwell?s first cousin."**

**Also in 1635 [Samuel] Cleaveland, a brother of the Cavalier poet John Cle(a)veland, left England for the American colonies. Some researchers think that Samuel was really the Moses Cleveland who founded the Northern Line of Clevelands from which the President was descended. Alexander Cleveland left about the same time (1629) with Sir Henry Skipwith of Cotes and Henry Herrick of Bean Manor Park, "so the story goes."**

**Another Cleveland-Cromwell connection exists between Oliver and the aforementioned poet John Cleveland. John was a fierce supporter of King Charles I and "a loyalist," Grace writes, "when it was a dangerous virtue." When Oliver came into power in England, he ordered that John, and many others, be thrown into the Tower for treason. Some of the imprisoned notables never returned. Author Mark Noble states, "John Cleveland was later released while others were left to rot." Did Oliver demonstrate this unexpected mercy for "old time's sake," because of another Cleveland in his past? Surely John did little to bring about his own release. Of Oliver he wrote, "This Cromwell should be a bird of prey, by his bloody beak, his nose is able to try a young eagle whether he be lawfully begotten, but all is not gold that glisters."**

**In August 1658, after his favorite daughter, Elizabeth, died of cancer, Oliver became ill with malaria and was taken to London to live in St. James Palace. However, he died in Whitehall on September 3. His body was secretly interred in Westminster Abbey on November 10, thirteen days before his state funeral. In 1661, after the restoration of King Charles II, Cromwell's embalmed remains were dug out of the tomb and hung up at Tyburn, where criminals were executed. His body was then buried beneath the gallows, but his head was stuck on a pole on top of Westminster Hall, where it supposedly remained until the end of the reign of Charles II [Encyclopedia Britannica].**

**Grace reminds us that there is enough circumstantial evidence to study the following group sheet information seriously:**

**Husband: Oliver WILLIAMS alias CROMWELL. Occ: Planter and Brewer. Born: 25 Apr 1599, Huntingdon, County Cambridge, England. Note 1: Mar 1628, enters House of Commons as MP for Huntingdon, 1643 made Gov of Ely. Died: 3 Sep 1658, Whitehall, London, England (skeletal head was found in 1960). Buried: 1660, the pit under Old Tyburn, England (junction of Connaught Place and Connaught Square, head was chopped off). Ad Info: 16 Dec 1653, London, becomes Protector of England (May 1657 rejects offer of Kingship, June installed as Lord Protector). Of Interest: 1635, London, was about to sail for VA with his cousin John Hampden, but they were not allowed to leave. Father: Robert WILLIAMS alias CROMWELL. Mother: Elizabeth STEWARD.**

**Elizabeth CLEVELAND (never married to Oliver Williams alias Cromwell). Born: c1602, Normanton, County York, England [Church of the Latter Day Saints, County York Parish Records]. Of Interest: Listed 1615 in Loughboro Parish, County Leicester, England. Father: William CLEVELAND. Marriage: c1636 James BRIDGAR.**

**Son:**
**Alexander CLEVELAND [Virkus' *Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy* and family tradition]. Occ: Gentleman. Born: c1620, probably Loughboro Parish, County Leicester, England. Married: c1645, probably Chickacoan (later Northumberland Count, VA), to Lady --?-- AXMINSTER/ARMISTEAD [Virkus]. Died: c1700, probably Occuquan, Prince William County, VA. Immigrated: 1629 to VA from Loughboro Parish, County Leicester, England.**

**Children of Alexander Cleveland and his wife, Lady --?-- Axminster/Armistead (born c1625, probably London, England; died c1680 probably Occoquan, Prince William County, VA):**

**Roger CLEVELAND (believed to be a son of this couple), Born: c1650, probably Occoquan, Prince William Coounty, VA. Married: c1683, probably Gloucester County, VA, to Dorcas --?-- (second wife). Children by his first wife (name unknown): John CLEVELAND, born c1675 [Ref: George A. Martin, 1958]. Children by second wife: Elizabeth CLEVELAND, christened 31 Oct 1684 in Abingdon Parish, Gloucester County, VA [Ref: Parish Records, 1678-1761, p.8]; and Alexander CLEVELAND, christened 31 July 1687 Abingdon Parish, married c1711 Abingdon Parish to Mary --?-- [Ref: Parish Records].**